



**Conversational**

**ARABIC**

**in 7 Days**

- Develop your confidence with interactive exercises
- More than 750 key phrases for all travel situations
- Organized for quick and easy reference on the go

*Master Language Survival Skills  
in Just One Week!*

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**Samy Abu-Taleb**

**Conversational**

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# CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b>		4
What kind of Arabic?		
Pronunciation		
<b>1 youm litnein/Monday</b>	Introductions and greetings	7
	Booking hotel accommodation	11
<b>2 youm ittalaat/Tuesday</b>	Ordering food and drink	16
	Refreshments	19
	Changing money	22
	Telling the time	26
<b>3 youm larbaa/Wednesday</b>	Finding your way	29
	Travelling by bus or taxi	34
	Sightseeing	39
<b>4 youm ilkhamees/Thursday</b>	Shopping for food, clothes and souvenirs	42
	Posting letters and making telephone calls	46
<b>5 youm iggumaa/Friday</b>	Long-distance travel	49
	Sport and leisure	52
<b>6 youm issabt/Saturday</b>	Health problems	57
	Eating out	63
<b>7 youm ilHadd/Sunday</b>	Talking with friends	67
<b>Key to Exercises</b>		76
<b>English-Arabic Topic Vocabularies</b>		79
<b>Arabic-English Vocabulary (Alphabetically)</b>		86
<b>Arab Countries</b>		91
<b>Arabic Writing</b>		92



# INTRODUCTION

**Arabic in a Week** is a short course which will equip you to deal with everyday situations when you visit any of the Arab countries: introducing yourself, asking for directions, booking accommodation, changing money, shopping, eating out, using the phone, using public transport and so on.

The course is divided into 7 units, each corresponding to a day of the week. Different topics are introduced in each unit to illustrate basic Arabic which can be used by tourists or business people during a short stay in an Arabic speaking country. Each unit includes short introductions to the topics covered, dialogues in everyday situations, lists of key words and phrases with their English equivalent, essential grammatical explanations, and exercises for practising spoken Arabic.

A key to exercises is given at the back of this book. English–Arabic vocabulary is listed under topic headings pp. 79–85 followed by an Arabic–English Vocabulary starting on p. 86.

## *What kind of Arabic?*

There are two main varieties of Arabic: literary and colloquial. Literary Arabic is more formal. In its written form, it is used in official documents, newspapers, books, and formal letters. In its spoken form, it is used in public speeches, religious sermons, radio and television news bulletins and documentary programmes. Literary Arabic is standard and is used and understood by educated people in all the Arab countries. A table of the Arab countries is given on p. 91.

Colloquial Arabic is the spoken variety used for everyday purposes: at home, in the shops, offices, hotels, restaurants and places of entertainment. Due to the vast area of the Arab world, colloquial Arabic varies from country to country. Nevertheless, the dialect used in Cairo (the capital of Egypt) is recognised and understood almost everywhere in the Arab world. It is known as Cairene or Egyptian Arabic. Almost everyone in the Arab world is exposed to Egyptian Arabic as a result of listening to Egyptian radio programmes, importing Egyptian television programmes, videos and films and buying cassettes and records of Egyptian popular songs. In addition, millions of Egyptians travel to other Arab countries and millions of Arabs from other countries travel to Egypt for business, education and holidays.

The Arabic taught in this book is Egyptian Arabic. Some words and phrases which are used in non-Egyptian Arabic are also included wherever appropriate.

## *Pronunciation*

Most of the sounds of Arabic are similar to the sounds of English. Only six or seven might be unfamiliar to English speakers. Arabic has its own alphabet of 29 letters, and is usually written from right to left in its own script (see p. 92).

# INTRODUCTION

In this book, however, Arabic sounds are represented by English letters, and written from left to right. Some English capital letters are used to represent certain Arabic sounds different from those represented by the corresponding small letters.

Some key words which visitors to Arab countries might need to recognise on signs or notice-boards are also written in Arabic and are introduced in the relevant chapters of the book.

The sounds of Arabic are divided into vowels and consonants. **Vowels** are either short or long.

## Short vowels

**a** as in about, postman, e.g. samak (fish)

**i** as in bit, his, e.g. bint (girl)

**u** as in put, foot, e.g. ruzz (rice)

## Long vowels

**aa** as in hand, e.g. salaam (peace)

**ee** as in feed, e.g. sheek (cheque)

**ou** as in dome, e.g. youm (day)

**oo** as in room, e.g. lamoon (lemon)

**ei** as in name, e.g. beit (house)

Note: **a** and **aa** are both influenced by certain consonants near them. The word baTT, for example, is pronounced like the English but, because of the **T** sound. The **aa** in the word DaabiT is pronounced like the **a** in calm, because of the **D** sound.

## Consonants

The following Arabic consonants are similar to English ones.

**b** book

**g** game

**l** look

**d** day

**h** home

**m** man

**f** fun

**k** king

**n** noon

**r** room (r is always pronounced in Arabic regardless of its position in the word.)

**s** say

**t** ten

**y** yes

**sh** shine

**w** well

**z** zero

Please note that there are no **p** or **v** sounds in Arabic. Small **p** is usually replaced by **b** as in bansyoun for pension, and **v** is replaced by **f** as in karnafaal for carnival.

The Arabic consonants represented by the capital letters **S**, **D**, **T**, **Z** are vocal versions of **s**, **d**, **t**, **z**. You need to open your mouth as if you are saying **aah** and make the sound at the back of your mouth.

**S** SabaaH = morning

**T** Tayyib = O.K.

**D** beiD = eggs

**Z** Zareef = charming

This sound is usually called a glottal stop. It is similar to the sound produced if you try to say butter or bottle without the **tt**, as in Cockney.



Bill: 'ishshunaT ahih.  
 Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu, 'ilearabiyya fil maw'af.  
 Catherine: shukran, huwwal huteil biceed?  
 Nadya: la' ilhuteil 'urayyib, mish biceed, laakin ishshunaT ti'eela.  
 Bill: 'aywa. 'ishshunaT ti'eela giddan.  
 Kamaal: Tayyib, itfaDDalu.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

SabaaH ilkheir	Good morning
'ana Bill Taylor	I am Bill Taylor
wi di zmilti/zugti	and this is my colleague/wife
'ahlan wa sahan	Hello
furSa sareeda	pleased to meet you
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa?	Was the flight good?
'aywa	Yes
'irriHla kaanit kwayyisa giddan	the flight was very good
'ishshunaT fein?	Where are the suitcases?
'ishshunaT ahih	The suitcases are here
Tayyib	All right, O.K.
itfaDDalu	Let's go
'ilearabiyya fil maw'af	The car is in the car park
shukran	Thank you
huwwal huteil biceed?	Is the hotel far away?
la' ilhuteil 'urayyib	No, the hotel is nearby
mish biceed	not far
laakin	but
'ishshunaT ti'eela	the suitcases are heavy

## Introductions

In Arab countries people usually shake hands when they meet and when they say goodbye.

'ana Bill	I am Bill
wi di zmilti (zimilti)	and this is my (female) colleague
wi da zmileeli (zimeeli)	and this is my (male) colleague
wi di zugti	and this is my wife
wi da zougi	and this is my husband

## Greetings

SabaaH ilkheir/innoor	good morning.
masaa' ilkheir/innoor	good afternoon/evening
ahlan wa sahan	Hello/How do you do?
ahlan	Hello/How do you do?
marHab/marHaba	Hello/How do you do?
furSa sareeda	Pleased to meet you.

SabaaH innoor and masaa'innoor mean 'Good morning' and 'Good evening' respectively but they are normally used as responses rather than to initiate greetings.

# yum litnein/Monday

## Polite expressions

Tayyib	Well! All right
iftaDDalu	let's go/after you (pl.)
shukran	thanks/thank you
min faDlak/faDlik	please (m./f.)
'aywa	yes
la'	no

iftaDDalu is used in many situations and can also mean 'please go ahead' or 'here you are'.

## Other useful expressions

lrrilla kaanit?	The flight was . . ./Was the flight . . ?
kwayyis/kwayyisa	good, fine (m./f.)
kwayyis giddan	very good
lein . . ?	Where is/are . . ?

## the way it works

### Masculine and feminine

Words in Arabic are classified as nouns, verbs or prepositions. Nouns and verbs have masculine and feminine forms. In colloquial Arabic some nouns can be made feminine by adding the sound **a** to the end of the masculine form.

#### Examples

Masculine	Feminine	Meaning
zimeel	zimeela	colleague (noun)
zoug	zouga	spouse (noun)
kwayyis	kwayyisa	good (adj.)
saceed	saceeda	pleased/happy (adj.)

Verbs have masculine and feminine forms for the singular, but only one form for the plural.

#### Examples

kaan	he was (m. sing.)	kaanu	they were (m. and f. pl.)
kaanit	she was (f. pl.)		

### The definite article

il is the definite article in Arabic, like 'the' in English. The l sound in il disappears in some cases, and the first letter in the word is doubled instead.

#### Examples

huteil	hotel	ilhuteil	the hotel
carabiyya	car	ilcarabiyya	the car

# youn litnein / Monday

maw'af	car park	ilmaw'af	the car park
riHla	flight	irriHla	the flight
shunaT	suitcases	ishshunaT	the suitcases

## *I am . . . and This is . . .*

The Arabic for 'I am Bill' is 'ana Bill. (I/me Bill). The equivalent of the verb to be (am, is, are) in Arabic is not used in such structures as I am, he is, they are, this is, that is, etc. More examples are given below with their English translation.

'ana Bill	I Bill	I am Bill
'ana Catherine	I Catherine	I am Catherine
da zmeeli	This my colleague	This is my colleague (he)
di zugti	This my wife	This is my wife (she)
ilcarabiyya fil maw'af	The car in the car park	The car is in the car park (it)
ishshunaT ti'eela	The suitcases heavy	The suitcases are heavy (they)

## *My*

To say 'my' in Arabic you add i sound at the end of the noun, whether it is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. But when the noun has a feminine ending with an a sound, the pronunciation of the word changes and ti replaces the a.

### Examples

zoug	husband	zougi	my husband
zouga	wife	zugti	my wife
zimeel	colleague	zimeeli	my colleague (m.)
zimeela	colleague	zimilti	my colleague (f.)
shunaT	suitcases	shunaTi	my suitcases
carabiyya	car	carabiyyiti	my car

## *things to do*

### 1.1 Say the following in Arabic.

- 1 Hello!
- 2 Pleased to meet you.
- 3 I am Sally.
- 4 This is my colleague Tom.
- 5 I am Ahmad.
- 6 This is my wife Nadya.
- 7 Was the flight all right?
- 8 Yes, it was a very good flight.
- 9 Where is the car?
- 10 The car is in the car park.



## BOOKING HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

**Accommodation** There are two main types of accommodation for people on holidays or business for a short period: hotels with star rating, and boarding houses called **bansyoun**. Guests in both types are always asked to fill in registration forms on arrival, giving passport details. There are also Youth Hostels in the big cities like Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor and Aswan.



Look for the following signs

Hotel  
Boarding House/Pension  
Youth Hostel  
Reception

funduq  
bansyoun  
beit shabaab  
'istiqbaal

فندق  
بنسيون  
بيت شباب  
استقبال

Prices are fixed in hotels and Youth Hostels, but subject to negotiation in boarding houses.

'ana eandi Hagz/I have a reservation

Catherine: masaa' ilkheir.  
Receptionist: masaa' innoor, ayyi khidma?  
Catherine: 'ana eandi Hagz hina.  
Receptionist: 'il'ism min faDlik?  
Catherine: 'ana 'ismi Catherine Evans.  
Receptionist: kaam leila?  
Catherine: talat layaali.  
Receptionist: 'aywa feeh Hagz bismik.

Catherine: feeh Hammaam wi tilifoun fil 'ouDa?  
 Receptionist: 'aywa feeh, 'ouDa nimra khamisa, bi Hammaam wi tilifoun.  
 Catherine: shukran.  
 Receptionist: 'ilmuftaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDali.  
 Catherine: shukran, tiSbaH eala kheir.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

'ayyi khidma	What can I do for you?
'ana candi Hagz hina	I have a reservation here
'il'ism. min faDlik	What is the name, please?
'ana 'ismi	My name is
kaam leila?	How many nights?
talat layaali	3 nights
feeh Hagz bismik	There is a reservation in your name
feeh Hammaam	Is there a bathroom
wi tilifoun	and a telephone
fil 'ouDa?	in the room?
'ouDa nimra khamisa	Room No. 5
bi Hammaam wi tilifoun	with bathroom and telephone
'ilmuftaaH ahuh	Here is the key
tiSbaH eala kheir	Good night

candak 'ouDa faDya?/Do you have  
 a vacant room? ○○○○



Bill: massa' ilkheir.  
 Receptionist: masaa' innoor, 'ayyi khidma?  
 Bill: candak 'ouDa faDya min faDlak?  
 Receptionist: kaam leila?  
 Bill: 'arbar layaali min faDlak.  
 Receptionist: 'aywa candi.  
 Bill: 'ana eayiz 'ouDa-b Hammaam wi tilifoun. bi kaam?  
 Receptionist: bikhamseen gineih fil yum, bil fiTaar.  
 Bill: Tayyib, kwayyis.  
 Receptionist: 'ouDa nimra talaata. ilmufaaH ahuh, 'itfaDDal.  
 Bill: shukran, 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?  
 Receptionist: 'ilfiTaar issaaca sabaa.  
 Bill: Tayyib tiSbaH eala kheir.



# youm litnein/Monday

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

maDlak 'ouDa faDya	do you have a vacant room?
arDa layaali	4 nights
maDli	I have
maD bayiz	I would like (want)
maD 'a-b Hammam	a room with ensuite bathroom
bi kaam?	what is the price?
bi kaameen gineih	50 pounds
bi yaam	per day
bi fi'laar	including breakfast
maD talaata	number 3
maD'laar issaara kaam?	what time is breakfast?
maD'laar issaara sabra	breakfast is at 7 o'clock

## Polite expressions

ayyi khidma?	what can I do for you?
maDall eala kheir	good night (to a male)
maDalli eala kheir	good night (to a female)
maDahu eala kheir	good night (to more than one, male or female)
maDdal/itfaDDali	here you are (m./f.)

## Other useful words and phrases

maDa bisreer waaHid	a single room
maDa bisrirein (Dabil)	a twin bedroom (double)
maDa-b dushsh	a room with a shower
bi kaam shakhs?	for how many persons?
'Hna Team	the restaurant
hinaak	there
bi shakhs waaHid	for one person (single)
maDakin tiktib/tiktibi	Would you like to write (m./f.)
ilHisaab (ilfatoora)?	the bill?
maDakin 'ashoof?	can I see?
ilgawaaz/ilbasbour	the passport

## the way it works

### Personal pronouns

'ana = I	'Hna = we
'inta = you (m.)	'intu = you (pl.)
'inti = you (f.)	humma = they
huwwa = he	
hiyya = she	



# youn litnein/Monday

## *I have, you have, he has, etc.*

To say 'I have' in Arabic you add the relevant end pronoun to the word **cand** which means 'possess', as in column 1 below. Personal pronouns can also be used, as in column 2.

candi	'ana candi	I have
candak	'inta candak	you have (m. s.)
candik	'inti candik	you have (f. s.)
candu	huwwa candu	he (it) has
candaha	hiyya candaha	she (it) has
candina	'ihna candina	we have
canduku	'intu canduku	you have (pl.)
canduhum	humma canduhum	they have

### Examples

candak Hagz?	do you have a reservation?
'aywa candi Hagz	yes, I have a reservation
candina Hagz	We have a reservation

## *Possessive pronouns*

To say 'my/your/his', etc. in Arabic, you add the relevant ending to the noun:

### Masculine nouns

Arabic	English
ismi	my name
ismak	your name (m. s.)
ismik	your name (f. s.)
ismu	his (its) name
ismaha	her (its) name

### Feminine nouns

Arabic	English
zugti	my wife
zugtak	your wife (m. s.)
zimilitik	your colleague (f. s.)
zugtu	his wife
zimilitha	her colleague

## *The preposition bi*

The Arabic preposition **bi** is mostly used to mean 'with' as in **bi Hammaam** (with bathroom). It also means 'in' as in **bismi** (in my name), or 'for' as in **bi kaam** (for how much). **bi** loses the **i** sound when it is followed or preceded by a vowel.

### Examples

'ouDa-b Hammaam	room with a bathroom
'ouDa-b dushsh	room with a shower
bil fiTaar	with (including) breakfast
'ilHagz bismi	the reservation is in my name
Hagz bism Bill Taylor	reservation in Bill Taylor's name
bi kaam il'ouDa?	(for) how much is the room?
bi khamseen gineih fil leila	(for) fifty pounds per night

## Numerals 1-10

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 1-10 in colloquial Arabic. One form is used for numbering, telling the time, ordering food or drinks, and talking about money (1), and the other form is used for counting objects or people (2).

(1)	Meaning	(2)
waahid/wahda	1. one m/f	waahid/wahda
ithnain	2. two	ithnein
thalaath	3. three	talat
arba'a	4. four	arbac
khamisa	5. five	khamas
sitta	6. six	sitt
saba'a	7. seven	sabac
tamany'a	8. eight	taman
thiisa	9. nine	tisac
ashara	10. ten	cashar

### Examples

othra thalaata	No. 3	talat layaali	3 nights
othra khamisa	No. 5	arbac layaali	4 nights
ba'aa'a sitta	6 o'clock	sitt shunaT	6 suitcases

From 11 onwards, one form of cardinal numbers is used for all purposes.

More will be said about numerals later.

A list of cardinal and ordinal numbers is given in the vocabulary at the end of this book, p. 79.

## things to do

1.2 You are Bill Taylor. You are checking in at a hotel in Cairo. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a female receptionist.

- 1 I have a reservation here.
- 2 My name is Bill Taylor.
- 3 I would like a room with a shower, please.
- 4 How much is it per night?
- 5 Where is the restaurant, please?

1.3 You are Fay Wilson. You are booking a room in a hotel. Practise saying the following in Arabic, to a male receptionist.

- 1 Do you have a vacant room?
- 2 No, I would like a room with a bathroom.
- 3 Four nights, please.
- 4 Can I have the key, please?
- 5 Where is the room, please?

## ORDERING FOOD AND DRINK

### ilfiTaar fil huteil/ Breakfast at the hotel

Mr and Mrs Clark are a middle-aged couple on holiday in Egypt. They are sitting in the hotel restaurant waiting to order their breakfast.



- |            |                                                       |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Waiter:    | SabaH ilkheir. taklu 'eih yafandim?                   |
| Mr Clark:  | SabaaH ilkheir. candak 'eih?                          |
| Waiter:    | candi fool, wi beiD, wi gibna, wimrabba.              |
| Mrs Clark: | 'ana 'aakhud gibna-w beiD. feeh ceish?                |
| Waiter:    | feeh ceish yamadaam.                                  |
| Mr Clark:  | feeh mirabbit 'eih?                                   |
| Waiter:    | feeh mirabbit balaH wi-mrabbit teen.                  |
| Mr Clark:  | 'ana 'aakhud fool wi-mrabbit balaH, wi ceish Tabran.  |
| Waiter:    | HaaDir yamadaam. tishrabu 'eih? 'ahwa, shaay, caSeer? |
| Mrs Clark: | 'ana 'ashrab shaay bi laban.                          |
| Mr Clark:  | wana 'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban.                           |
| Waiter:    | 'ayyi khidma. 'ouDa nimra kaam?                       |
| Mrs Clark: | nimra khamisa-w talateen.                             |

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

laklu 'eih?  
yafandim/yamadaam  
candak 'eih?  
candi  
'ana 'aakhud  
feeh ceish?  
feeh  
Tabran

What would you like to eat?  
Sir/Madam  
What have you got?  
I have/There is  
I'll have  
Is there bread?  
There is  
of course



# Young Arabic/Tuesday

Haal hi yamadaam  
 Halaha 'eti?  
 'ahwa phany, raSeer?  
 'ana ashrah (shaay)  
 shay hi laban  
 'ahwa-b laban  
 sayyid khidma.  
 'ul hi nimra kaam?

Yes, Madam  
 What would you like to drink?  
 Coffee, tea, fruit juice?  
 I'll have (tea)  
 tea with milk  
 coffee with milk  
 certainly/at your service  
 (What) room number?

## Polite expressions

sayyid khidma.  
 yafandim  
 wala yafandim  
 wa HaDritak yafandim  
 wala ya madaam  
 wa HaDritak ya madaam

Certainly, at your service.  
 Sir/Madam is a polite form of address  
 for men and women.  
 And you, Sir.  
 And you, Sir. (more polite)  
 And you, Madam.  
 And you, Madam. (more polite)

ya is used before a name or form of address when talking to or calling  
 someone. Other forms of address for men are: sayyid, beih, 'ustaaz,  
 shaykh. Other forms of address for women are: sitt, haanim.

## Food and drinks

fool	Broad beans cooked in water until soft and brown and served with oil (or butter) and salt. Also known as fool midammis		
fool)	eggs	mirabbit farawla	strawberry jam
foolDa	one egg	ceish	bread
qilna	cheese	ceish baladi	local (flat) bread
qilna beiDa	white cheese	ceish feenu	french bread
qilna roomi	romano cheese	shaay bilaban	tea with milk
mirabba	jam	'ahwa-b laban	coffee with milk
mirabbit balaH/teen	date/fig jam	raSeer	fruit juice
qilna	butter		

## The way it works

### The present tense

Verbs in the present tense with I and you are formed like this:

Person		take	eat	drink
I (m. & f.)	ana	'aakhud	'aakul	'ashrab
You (m.)	inta	taakhud	taakul	tishrab
You (f.)	intu	takhdi	takli	tishrabi
We (m. & f.)	iHna	naakhud	naakul	nishrab
You (pl.)	intu	takhdu	taklu	tishrabu

## What would you like to have?

There are three ways of asking this question in Arabic. Like English you can ask

1. What would you like to have? taakhud 'eih? (m.)  
takhdi 'eih (f.)  
The answer would be, e.g. 'aakhud shaay (I would like tea) or 'aakhud gibna-w beiD (I would like cheese and eggs).
2. What would you like to eat? taakul 'eih? (m.)  
takli 'eih? (f.)  
The answer would be, e.g. 'aakul gibna-w beiD (I would like to eat cheese and eggs).
3. What would you like to drink? tishrab 'eih? (m.)  
tishrabi 'eih? (f.)  
The answer would be, e.g. 'ashrab shaay (I would like to drink tea).

### Mirabba and mirabbit

The word **mirabba** means 'jam'. To say a particular kind of jam, such as date jam, you have to use the form **mirabbit** so you have **mirabbit balaH** (date jam), **mirabbit teen** (fig jam), or **mirabbit farawla** (strawberry jam).

## Pronunciation of wi and bi

These prepositions lose the sound i when they are used before or after a vowel.

### Examples

'aakhud gibna-w beiD	(wi beiD)
nimra khamisa-w talateen	(wi talateen)
'ashrab 'ahwa-b laban	(bi laban)
'aakhud fool wi beiD	I'll take beans and eggs
'aakhud gibna-w beiD	I'll have cheese and eggs
ashrab shaay bi laban	I'll have tea with milk
ashrab ahwa-b laban	I'll have coffee with milk

## things to do

### 2.1 Say the following in Arabic

Ask the waiter

Ask your friend Sarah

Ask your friend Karim

Say

- 1 What have you got?
- 2 What jam have you got?
- 3 Would you like to have tea?
- 4 Would you like to have juice?
- 5 What would you like to eat?
- 6 What would you like to drink?
- 7 I would like to have beans, cheese and date jam.
- 8 I would like to have coffee with milk.



## REFRESHMENTS



'Tea, coffee, cold drinks and snacks are available in cafés, shops and restaurants, particularly in tourist areas. Cold drinks are available everywhere. There is always a stall round the corner selling fizzy drinks and bottled water, even if there is no café or grocer's nearby.

Bill and Catherine stop at a café in **khaan ilkhalili** for refreshments.

### fil 'ahwa/At the café

Bill:	massa' ilkheir.
Waiter:	masaa' innoor. 'ahlan wasahlan.
Bill:	sayzeen sandwitshaat, candak 'eih?
Waiter:	candi fool wi falaafil wi gibna-w beiD.
Bill:	'itnein fool witnein falaafil min faDlak.
Catherine:	candak Haaga sa'ca?
Waiter:	candi bibsi-w kuka koula-w teem wi caSeer.
Bill:	feeh beera?
Waiter:	la' mafeesh beera, 'aasif.
Catherine:	feeh caSeer 'eih?
Waiter:	feeh caSeer manga-w caSeer gawaafa.
Catherine:	'ana aakhud caSeer manga min faDlak.
Bill:	wana aakhud bibsi min faDlak.
Waiter:	HaaDir. 'ayyi khidma.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

masaa' innoor	Good evening!
cayzeen sandwitshaat	We would like some sandwiches.
candak 'eih?	What have you got?
falaafil	Bean burgers.
candak Haaga sa'ea?	Have you got any cold drinks?
candi bibsi-w	I have Pepsi and
kuka-koula-w	Coca-Cola and
teem	Team (fizzy lemon drink)
wi caSeer	and juice (fruit juices)
feeh beera?	Is there beer?/Do you sell beer?
la' mafeesh beera.	No, there's no beer.
'aasif	Sorry
feeh caSeer 'eih?	What juices have you got?
caSeer manga-w	Mango juice and
caSeer gawaafa.	Guava juice.

## Useful words and phrases

### Fruit juices

caSeer	juice
caSeer burm'aan	orange juice
caSeer lamoon	lemon juice
caSeer farawla	strawberry juice
caSeer mouz	banana juice
caSeer TamaaTim	tomato juice
caSeer 'aSab	sugar cane juice

### Hot and Cold

'il bibsi di sa'ea	This Pepsi is cold
'il bibsi di sukhna (mish sa'ca)	This Pepsi is hot (not cold)
'il 'aki da sukhna	This food is hot
'il 'aki da baarid	This food is cold

### Salt and sugar

bi malH	with salt	bi sukkar	with sugar
bi malH 'aleel	with little salt	bi sukkar 'aleel	with little sugar
bidoon malH	without salt	bidoon sukkar	without sugar

## the way it works

### Would like

**ayzeen** is the plural of **caayiz** (m) and **caayza** (f) which means 'would like'.

#### Examples

**ahs caayiz sandwitsh**

I would like a sandwich

**Magda caayza bibsi**

Magda would like Pepsi

**ahs caayzeen caSeer**

We would like juice

### Using numbers when ordering

When ordering food or drinks use the same form of cardinal numbers as used for counting. (See p. 79 at the end of the book.)

#### Examples

**itnein (sandwitsh) fool**

two bean sandwiches

**talata falaafil**

three falaafil sandwiches

**arbaa gibna**

four cheese sandwiches

**khams manga**

five mango juice drinks

**sattal bibsi**

one Pepsi

Now that, like English, the word 'sandwiches' can also be repeated when giving an order: **'itnein fool** or **'itnein sandwitsh fool**.

## things to do

11 Order these food and drinks:

- 1 Three falaafil sandwiches
- 2 Two cheese sandwiches
- 3 Four orange juice drinks
- 4 One bean sandwich
- 5 Six Pepsis
- 6 Five lemon juice drinks

## CHANGING MONEY



You can easily change money at banks. There are branches of the major national and foreign banks in airports and the larger cities. Banks usually give a better rate than exchange booths, hotels, or shops.

ATMs are also a convenient way to withdraw money while traveling in Egypt, as well as some other Arab countries.

The Egyptian currency is called **gineih**, usually known in English as 'Egyptian pound'. A **gineih** is 100 **piastres**. A piastre is known as 'irsh, and the plural is 'uroosh.

**gineih**  
**meet 'irsh**

Egyptian pound  
100 piastres

جنيه  
١٠٠ قرش

Arab currencies are shown in a table at the end of this book (p. 91).

Look for the following signs:

Bank

bank

بنك

Bureau de change

maSrif

مصرف

taghyeer ilcumla

تغيير العملة

Siraafa

صرافة

Cash desk

ilkhazeena

الخزينة



## Fil bank/At the bank

- Catherine: il'istirleeni-b kaam, min faDlak?  
 Mark: bikhamsa gneih wi talateen 'irsh.  
 Catherine: widdulaar bi Kaam?  
 Mark: iddulaar bitnein gineih wi nuSS.  
 Catherine: Tayyib. aghayyar miyya stirleeni, wimiyya-w talateen dulaar.  
 Mark: 'ayyi khidma, mumkin ashooof ilbasbour?  
 Catherine: 'aywa. ilfaDDal.  
 Mark: Tayyib imli listimaara di, wimDi hina, min faDlik.  
 Catherine: HaaDir. ilfuloos minein?  
 Mark: ilfuloos min ilkhazeena, hinaak.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

- |                           |                                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| il'istirleeni-b kaam?     | How much is the pound sterling?           |
| bikhamsa gneih            | for five pounds                           |
| wi talateen 'irsh         | and thirty-five piastres                  |
| widdulaar bi Kaam?        | And how much is the dollar?               |
| bitnein gineih wi nuSS    | two pounds and fifty piastres (or a half) |
| aghayyar miyya stirleeni  | I'll change one hundred pounds sterling   |
| wimiyya-w talateen dulaar | and one hundred and thirty dollars        |
| mumkin ashooof ilbasbour? | Can I see your passport?                  |
| imli listimaara di        | Fill in this form                         |
| wimDi hina                | and sign here                             |
| ilfuloos minein?          | Where do I collect the money (cash)?      |
| min ilkhazeena            | from the cash desk                        |

### Useful words and phrases

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| gineih/ginihaat   | pound/pounds     |
| gineih istirleeni | pound sterling   |
| gineih maSri      | Egyptian pound   |
| 'irsh/uroosh      | piastre/piastres |
| dulaar/dularaat   | dollar/dollars   |
| sheek/shikaat     | cheque/cheques   |

shook siyaati  
 shookar siyaaHiyya  
 baamara  
 munkin aghayyar?  
 aaayiz (aayza) aghayyar  
 aaayiz tighayyar kaam?

traveller's cheque  
 traveller's cheques  
 form  
 Can I change?  
 I would like to change  
 How much do you want to change?

## the way it works

### Pronunciation

The following are further examples of the loss of *i* in *il*, *bi*, *wi*, *gineih*, and *istirleeni*, when these sounds are followed or preceded by other vowels:

ilistirleeni-b kaam?  
 miyya stirleen  
 wi miyya-w talateen dulaar  
 imli listimaara di (f.)  
 imla listimaara di (m.)  
 bikhamsa gneih

bi kaam  
 miyya istirleeni  
 wi talateen dulaar  
 imli ilistimaara di  
 imla ilistimaara di  
 bikhamsa gineih

### More about numerals

The form of numerals used for numbering, ordering food and drinks and telling the time is also used for talking about sums of money (see p. 79, column 1). Please note that there are two forms for the number 'one' **waaHid** (masculine) and **waHda** (feminine) although neither of these forms are used when talking about money, except for emphasis. When talking about money you say the following:

gineih or gineih waaHid (m.)  
 lira or lira waHda (f.)  
 itnein gineih/lira/dulaar  
 talaata gneih/lira/dulaar  
 'arbaca gneih/lira/dulaar  
 khamsa gneih/lira/dulaar

one pound  
 one lira  
 two pounds/lira/dollars  
 three pounds/lira/dollars  
 four pounds/lira/dollars  
 five pounds/lira/dollars

ستة gneih/lira/dulaar  
 سبعة gneih/lira/dulaar  
 ثمانية gneih/lira/dulaar  
 تسعة gneih/lira/dulaar  
 عشرة gneih/lira/dulaar

six pounds/lira/dollars  
 seven pounds/lira/dollars  
 eight pounds/lira/dollars  
 nine pounds/lira/dollars  
 ten pounds/lira/dollars

\* Notice that the object counted is in the singular.

From **hiDaashar** (eleven) onwards the same form of cardinal numerals is used for the hours, money and all other objects counted. The number is followed by the noun in the singular in all cases. When telling the time, the number comes after the word for hour. See p. 79 at the end of this book for a list of these numerals.

## things to do

13 You are trying to change some foreign money for Egyptian pounds. Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 Can I change pounds sterling here?
- 2 How much is a pound sterling?
- 3 Can I change traveller's cheques?
- 4 No, dollars.
- 5 One hundred and thirty-two dollars.

14 You are Michael. You are having a conversation with your hotel manager in the Sudan. What do you say?

- 1 Michael: Ask about the number of the rooms in the hotel.
- 2 Manager: Feeh khamisa-w sitteen 'ouDa.
- 3 Michael: Ask how much a single room is.
- 4 Manager: khamisa warbi'een gineih filleila.
- 5 Michael: Ask if there is a bank in the hotel.
- 6 Manager: 'aywa feeh.
- 7 Michael: Ask if you can change money here.
- 8 Manager: aaayiz tighayyar 'eih?
- 9 Michael: Say you would like to change dollars.
- 10 Manager: Tabeen mumkin.



## TELLING THE TIME

issaaca kaam?/What time is it?

Bill is asking about the times of meals at the hotel.



- Bill: 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam, min faDlak?  
 Receptionist: min issaaca sabaa lissaaca tisea.  
 Bill: wilcasha-s saaca kaam?  
 Receptionist: ilcasha min issaaca sabaa-w nuSS lissaaca cashara.  
 Bill: issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?  
 Receptionist: issaaca dilwa'ti sabralla rube.  
 Bill: il'akhbaar issaaca kaam firradyyu?  
 Receptionist: il'akhbaar issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.  
 Bill: Tayyib. 'arooH atcasha 'awwalan, wibaradein asmar  
 il'akhbaar. tiSbaH eala kheir.  
 Receptionist: tisbaH eala kheir yafandim.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?  
 wilcasha-s saaca kaam?  
 min issaacas sabaa-w nuss  
 lissaaca cashara  
 'issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?

What time is breakfast?  
 And what time is supper?  
 from half past seven  
 to ten o'clock  
 What time is it now?

il'akhbaar issaaca kaam?  
 kumaayuu  
 kumaayuu tamanya-w nuSS  
 arooH  
 atqashsha 'awwalan  
 wibac dein  
 asmac il'akhbaar

What time is the news?  
 on the radio  
 at half past eight  
 I'll go  
 and have supper first  
 and then (and after that)  
 I'll listen to the news

## Useful words and phrases

il'f'uur                      breakfast  
 itghada                  lunch  
 itqasha                  supper/dinner

## Sequence of events

'awwalan  
 arooH atqashsha 'awwalan  
 wibac dein  
 wibac dein asmac il'akhbaar

first  
 I'll go and have supper first  
 then/after  
 then I'll listen to the news

## Verbs with different persons

Person		listen	go	have breakfast	have lunch	have supper
I	'ana	asmac	arooh	aftar	atghadda	atqashsha
You (m.)	'inta	tismac	tirooh	tiftar	itghadda	itqashsha
You (f.)	'intu	tismacu	tiroohi	tiftari	itghaddi	itqashshi
He	huwwa	yismac	yirooh	yiftar	yitghadda	yitqashsha
She	hiyya	tismac	tirooh	tiftar	itghadda	itqashsha
We	'ihna	nismac	nurooh	niftar	nitghadda	nitqashsha
You (pl.)	'intu	tismacu	tirooklu	tiftaru	itghaddu	itqashshu

## Telling the time

The numerals used for telling the time are the same as those used for sums of money and ordering food and drinks. But note that the word **issaaca** (o'clock) is said before the number (see p. 26 above, and p. 79 for a list of cardinal numbers).

To tell the time, say the hour first, then **illa** if it is something *to* the hour, or **wi** if it is something *past* the hour.

### Examples

issaaca sitta  
 issaaca dilwa'ti talaata  
 issaaca-rbara  
 issaaca khamisa-w rashara  
 issaaca-rbara-lla rube  
 issaaca-tneim wi nuSS  
 issaaca talaata-w nuSS

It is six o'clock  
 It (the time) is now 3 o'clock  
 It is 4 o'clock  
 It is ten past five  
 It is quarter to four  
 It is half past two  
 It is half past three



١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥  
 ١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥  
 ١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥ - ١١:١٥

It is quarter past eleven  
 It is five minutes to twelve  
 It is quarter to one

Note the loss of **a** in **arbaca**, the loss of **i** in **wi** and the loss of **i** in **illa** because of the sound that precedes them.

## things to do

2.5 Ask the following questions and reply using the clock and watch faces shown:

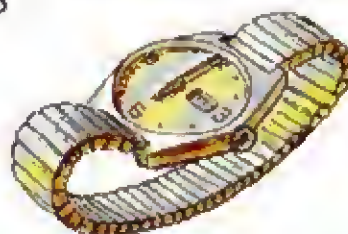
1 What time is breakfast?

2



7 What time is it now?

8



3 What time is the news?

4



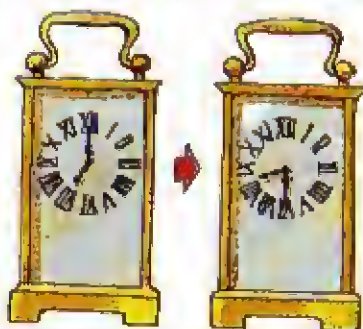
9 Is it quarter to eight now?

10 No it is 8.15.



5 What time can I have supper?

6





## FINDING YOUR WAY

feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib?/Is there a post office nearby?

Catherine is asking a shop assistant if there is a post office nearby.



Catherine: feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hina?

Assistant: 'aywa feeh. fi shaarie ilbustaan.

Catherine: 'arooH izzaay min faDlik?

Assistant: imshi cala Tool li 'aakhir ishshaarie da, wibaardein Hawwidi shmaal.

Catherine: 'Tayyib. 'amshi-l 'aakhir ishshaarie waHawwid shimaal. wibaardein?

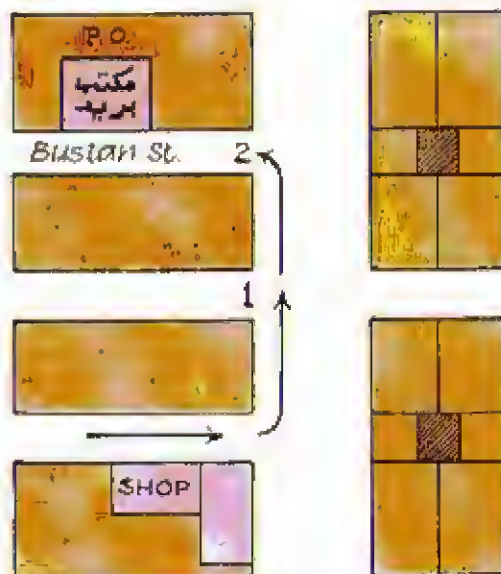
Assistant: imshi cala Tool. taani shaarie shimaal huwwa shaarie ilbustaan.

Catherine: wi maktab ilbareed fi shaarie ilbustan?

Assistant: 'aywa taalit mabna cala-l yimeen.

Catherine: shukran.

Assistant: ileafw yafandim. 'ayyi khudma.



Words and phrases from the dialogue

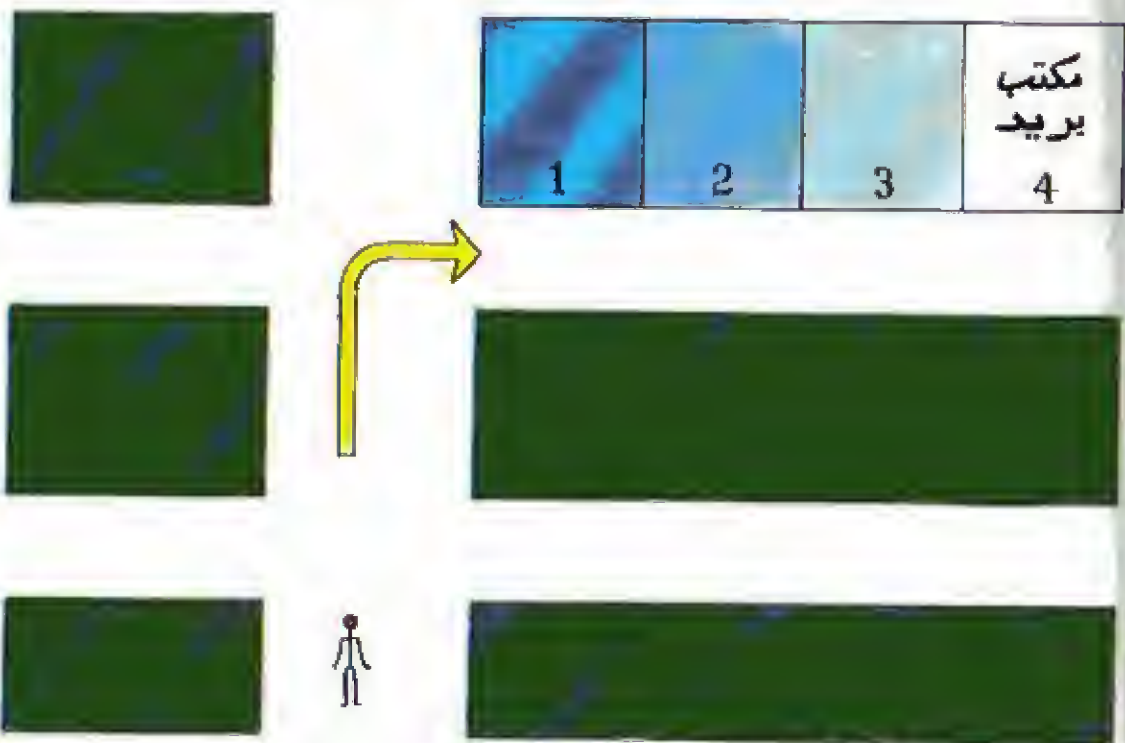
feeh maktab bareed  
'urayyib min hina?  
fi shaaric ilbustaan  
'arooH izzaay?  
imshi eala Tool  
li'aakhir ishsharic da  
Hawwidi shmaal  
taani shaaric shimaal  
huwwa  
taalit mabna  
eala-l yimeen  
'ilcaw

is there a post office  
nearby?  
in Bustan street  
how do I get there?  
walk *straight on*  
*to the end* of this street  
turn left  
*the second* street left  
it is  
*the third* building  
on the *right*  
it's a pleasure/all right

fein 'a'rab bi'aala?  
Where is the nearest grocery?

Bill is asking one of the passers-by about the nearest grocery.

Bill: fein 'a'rab bi'aala min faDlak?  
Passer-by: 'awwil shaaric yimeen ilbi'aala  
raabic dukkan ealash-shimaal.  
Bill: shukran ya sayyid.  
Passer-by: ilcaw. 'ayyi khidma.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

hata' nab bi'aala?  
'awwil shaarie yimeen  
fashu ilukkan  
shala shumaal

where is the nearest grocery?  
the first street on the right  
the fourth shop  
on the left

## Useful expressions

shukran yasayyid  
il alay

thank you, sir  
it is a pleasure/that is all right

## Useful words and phrases

fashu 'ahwa ('agzakhana)?  
ilalgaah  
fashu maHaTTa?  
fashu maHaTTit il'aTr?  
fashu 'ism ilbulees (ishshurTa)  
midaak khareeTit maSr?  
'iddaan ilhuteil  
wara-l gaamic  
qanbi il agzakhaana  
shala yimeen ilhuteil  
shala shumaal ilhuteil  
shukran yimeen/shumaal  
shukran 'awwil shaarie yimeen  
mashu meet mitr ta'reeban  
mashu-liHaad  
shala-n naSya  
shukran ishshaarie  
'awwil ishshaarie  
mumkin taakhud taksi  
mumkin taakhud ilmitru  
mumkin taakhud 'utubees  
mumkin taakhud il'aTr

is there a café (pharmacy)?  
towards, in the direction of  
where is the station?  
where is the railway station?  
where is the police station?  
do you have a map of Egypt?  
in front of the hotel  
behind the mosque  
beside the pharmacy  
to the right of the hotel  
to the left of the hotel  
turn right/left  
take/turn at the first street on the right  
go/walk about 100 metres  
go up to  
at the corner  
the end of the street/road  
the beginning of the street  
you can take a taxi  
you can take the Metro  
you can take a bus  
you have to take the train

## Some useful words in Arabic

street  
square  
post office  
stationers  
pharmacy  
pharmacy  
shaarie  
midaan/saaHa  
maktab bareed  
maktaba  
'agzakhaana  
Saydaliyya

police  
police station  
station  
café  
museum

ishshurTa/ilbulees  
'ism ilbulees  
maHaTTa  
'ahwa  
matHaf



## the way it works

### Asking for directions

Here are 3 different ways of asking for directions:

**feeh...?**

Is there a...?

**fein...?**

Where is...?

**'arooH...izzaay?**

How do I get to...?

#### Examples

- |     |                                                                                                           |                                                                                            |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) | <b>feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hina? (f.)</b><br><b>feeh maktab bareed 'urayyib min hina? (m.)</b>         | Is there a grocery nearby?<br>Is there a post office nearby?                               |
| (b) | <b>fein ilmatHaf ilmaSri?</b><br><b>fein 'ism ilbulees?</b>                                               | Where is the Egyptian museum?<br>Where is the police station?                              |
| (c) | <b>'arooH ilmatHaf izzaay?</b><br><b>'arooH il'azhar izzaay?</b><br><b>aaayiz (aayza) arooH ilhuteil.</b> | How do I get to the museum?<br>How do I get to Azhar?<br>I would like to get to the hotel. |

### Giving directions

Special forms of verbs are used to give directions, as shown in the table below: one for talking to a singular masculine, one for talking to a singular feminine, and one for talking to plural masculine and feminine.

person	walk	take	go (turn) into	turn	cross
(m.)	'imshi	khud	'idkhul	Hawwid	caddi
(f.)	'imshi	khudi	'idkhuli	Hawwidi	caddi
(pl.)	'imshu	khudu	'idkhulu	Hawwidu	caddu

### Ordinal numbers (1-10)

These forms are used before masculine and feminine nouns.

#### Examples

<b>awwil shaarie (m.)</b>	first street	<b>saadis youm (m.)</b>	sixth day
<b>raani mabna (m.)</b>	second building	<b>saabic 'ouDa (f.)</b>	seventh room
<b>taalit leila (f.)</b>	third night	<b>taamin mabna (m.)</b>	eighth building
<b>raabic dukkaan (m.)</b>	fourth shop	<b>taasie dour (m.)</b>	ninth floor
<b>khaamis maHaTTa (f.)</b>	fifth station	<b>caashir maHatta (f.)</b>	tenth station

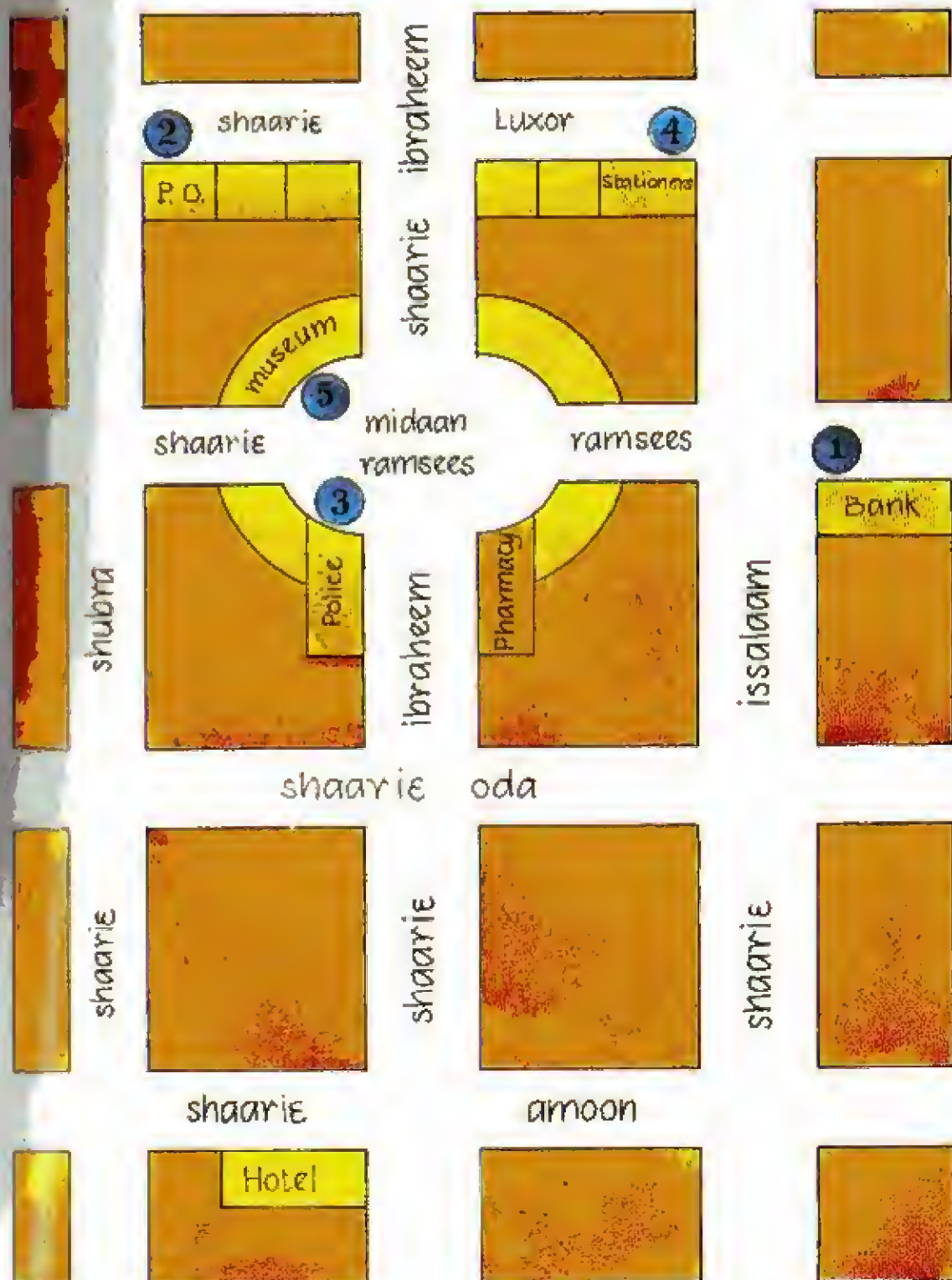
## things to do

### 3.1 Ask for the following directions:

- 1 Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- 2 How can I get to the post office?

- 3 Where is the police station?
- 4 Is there a grocery nearby?
- 6 How do I get to the railway station?

11 Give directions to taxi drivers taking you to each of the places marked on the map below. Starting from your hotel (H) go to destinations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.





## TRAVELLING BY BUS OR TAXI



All the cities in the Arab countries have bus services and taxis. There are also coach services that link cities, towns and villages, in addition to the railway networks, in some countries such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Taxis normally wait outside railway stations, airports, big hotels, and tourist sites. You can also hail a taxi in the street. It is not unusual to share a taxi with others already in it, or for the taxi to stop and take others on the way to your destination. However, you can have a taxi on your own if you want to, especially if it is a long distance, or if you have a lot of luggage. Taxis you can have on your own are called **limousine**, and in some countries you can also order them by phone. The other type of taxi is known as **sirfees** (service), or just **taksi** (taxi).

Signs to look for are:

Station  
Stop  
Bus  
Taxicab

maHaTTa  
maw'af  
'utubees  
taksi

محطة  
موقف  
اتوبيس  
تاكسي



## 'utubees nimra kaam?/Which bus?

1. Catherine are going to see the pyramids in Giza and they want to  
2. They ask their Egyptian friend how to get there.

1. 'ihna rayzeen nirooH ilharam, naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?  
2. mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam. laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed.  
3. naakhud nimra kaam min hina?  
4. takhdu nimra siTTaashar min hina-l baab ilHadeed?  
5. wi baardein nimra kaam min baab ilHadeed.  
6. wi baardein takhdu nimra tisaa lilharam.  
7. Tayyib, shukran.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

rayzeen nirooH ilharam	we want to go to the Pyramids
naakhud 'utubees nimra kaam?	which bus shall we take?
mafeesh 'utubees min hina lilharam	bus number what shall we take?
laazim tighayyaru-f baab ilHadeed	there is no bus from here to the Pyramids
naakhud nimra kaam min hina?	you have to change (buses) at baab El-Hadid
takhdu nimra siTTaashar min hina-l baab ilHadeed?	then number what (bus)?
wi baardein nimra kaam	
wi baardein takhdu nimra tisaa lilharam.	
Tayyib, shukran.	

## fil 'utubees/On the bus

1. Conductor: tazaakir min faDiak.  
2. 'itnein baab ilHadeed  
3. Conductor: tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh. itazkara-b khamisa-w eishreen 'irsh.  
4. 'itfaDDal. aadi gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.  
5. Conductor: 'itfaDDal tazkartein, wilbaa'i khamseen 'irsh.  
6. shukran  
7. Conductor: 'ileafw.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

tazaakir min faDiak	tickets please
'itnein baab ilHadeed	two (tickets) to Bab El-Hadid
tazkartein bikhamseen 'irsh	two tickets for fifty piastres
itazkara-b khamisa-w eishreen 'irsh	twenty-five piastres for each (ticket)
'aadi gneih	here is a pound
wi haat ilbaa'i	and give me the change

## 'isti'mal ittaksi / Taking a taxi

Bill and Catherine decide after their outing to take a taxi back to the hotel



- |                  |                                 |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bill: (shouting) | taksi!                          |
| Driver:          | 'aywa, rayHeen fein?            |
| Bill:            | MaSr iggideeda.                 |
| Driver:          | fein fi maSr iggideeda?         |
| Bill:            | huteil sheraton.                |
| Driver:          | da breed, aakhud cashara gneih. |
| Bill:            | la' cashara kteer.              |
| Driver:          | Tayyib tamanaya.                |
| Catherine:       | tamanya kwayyis. shukran.       |
| Driver:          | itfaDDalu, 'irkabu.             |

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

rayHeen fein?  
maSr iggiddeeda  
fein fi maSr iggideeda?  
la' cashara-kteer  
tamanya-kwayyis  
'irkabu

where are you going?  
Heliopolis  
where in Heliopolis?  
no, ten (pounds) is too much  
eight (pounds) is all right  
get in (car)

### Useful words and phrases

maHaTTit (maw'af) il'utubees  
maHaTTit il'aTr  
'ilmitru  
mitru-l 'anfaaq  
'il'utubees da biyrooH...?  
'issouk ('issou')  
'ilkurneish (ikkurneish)  
'il'istaad

bus stop  
the railway station  
the metro (tram)  
the underground train  
does this bus go to...?  
the market place  
main road by the Nile or the sea  
the stadium

# يوم الأربعاء / Wednesday

alMaTaar  
alMaTaar alMaTaar  
alMaTaar

the airport  
direct bus  
the change

alMaTaar literally means the remainder or balance, but it is also used to mean the change from a currency after paying for a purchase or a service.

**MaTa** This word originally means Egypt, but it is also used in colloquial Egyptian to mean Cairo, so we have **MaTa iggideeda** Heliopolis/New Cairo and **MaTa** alMaTa Old Cairo.

## the way it works

### Negation

laa	there is (are)	mafeesh (maafi)*	there w/are no/not
laa 'utubees	there is a bus	mafeesh 'utubees	there is no bus
laa shaay	there is tea	mafeesh 'ahwa	there is no coffee
laa bibsi	there is Pepsi	mafeesh raSeer	there is no juice

\*maafi is non Egyptian

### Number

In Arabic, there is singular, dual and plural. The dual is formed by adding -**ein** to masculine words and -**tein** to feminine words ending with **a**. Examples are given in the table below. Note the different pronunciation too.

Singular		Dual		Plural
tazkara (f.)	one ticket	tazkartein	two tickets	tazaakir
'auDa (f.)	one room	'uDein	two rooms	'iwaD
leila (f.)	one night	liltein	two nights	layaali
dour (m.)	one floor	durein	two floors	adwaar
sireer (m.)	one bed	sirirein	two beds	saraayir
youn (m.)	one day	yumein	two days	ayyaam

### Pronunciation

The prepositions **bi**, **li**, **fi** and **wi** sometimes lose their **i** sound in connected speech when followed or preceded by the sounds **a**, **i** or **u**.

tighayyaru-**f** baab ilHadeed (fi)  
min hina **bi** haram (li)  
'itazkara-**b** kaam (bi)  
khamsa-**w** eishreen (wi)

(tighayyaru **f**)  
(**li** ilharam)  
(**'it**azkara **bi**)  
(khamsa **wi** eishreen)

change at Bab El-Hadid  
from here to the Pyramids  
for how much is the ticket  
twenty-five



## things to do

3.3 Ask the following questions in Arabic:

- 1 How can I go to the market place?
- 2 Can we take a taxi from here?
- 3 Which bus goes to Heliopolis?
- 4 Where do we change?
- 5 Where in Giza?

3.4 Clare wants to go to the Andalus Hotel. Translate her conversation into Arabic.

- 1 Clare: I would like to go to Andalus Hotel.
- 2 Nadya: You should take a taxi.
- 3 Laila: Clare can take a bus.
- 4 Clare: Is there a direct bus?
- 5 Laila: No, you have to change at Bab ElHadid.
- 6 Clare: Where is the bus stop?
- 7 Laila: In front of the bank.
- 8 Clare: How much is the ticket?
- 9 Laila: The ticket is twenty piastres.
- 10 Clare: Very good.

## SIGHTSEEING

Many museums and tourist sites are closed on public holidays. It is advisable to check with the tourist information offices or your hotel reception before you decide where to go.



nirooH fein inniharda?/Where shall we go today?

Mr and Mrs Clark have met an Egyptian couple, Mr and Mrs Zaki, at their hotel; and now they ask them about tourist sites in Cairo.

- |            |                                                                                 |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mrs Clark: | nirooH fein inniharda?                                                          |
| Mrs Zaki:  | laazim tirooHu-l matHaf ilmaSri.                                                |
| Mr Clark:  | feeh 'eih fil matHaf ilmaSri?                                                   |
| Mr Zaki:   | 'ilmatHaf ilmaSri feeh 'asaar maSriyya<br>'adeema-kteer.                        |
| Mr Clark:  | nirooH izzaay ilmatHaf?                                                         |
| Mr Zaki:   | 'ilmatHaf fimdaan ittaHreer, mumkin takhdu 'utubees nimra<br>tamanya-w tamaneen |
| Mr Clark:  | winrooH fein kamaan?                                                            |
| Mrs Zaki:  | mumkin tizoorul 'azhar wil Hussein wi khaan ilkhaleeli                          |
| Mrs Clark: | Tayyib shukran. salaam                                                          |
| Mrs Zaki:  | macassalaama. nishufku bukra.                                                   |

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein inniharda?  
laazim tirooHu-l  
matHaf ilmaSri  
feeh 'eih fil...?  
feeh 'asaar maSriyya 'adeema-kteer

findaan ittaHreer  
nirooH izzaay...?  
winrooH fein kamaan?  
mumkin tizooru-l 'azhar  
wil Husein wi  
khaan ilkhaleeli  
salaam

macassalaama  
nishufku bukra

Where shall we go today?  
you should go to the  
Egyptian museum  
What is there in the...?  
There are many ancient Egyptian  
antiquities (in it).  
in the Liberation square.  
How do we get to...?  
Where else can we go?  
You can visit the El-Azhar  
and El-Hussein and  
Khan El-khalili  
cheers, goodbye (short for the Arabic  
greeting *salaamu caleikum*)  
Goodbye  
See you tomorrow

## Useful words and phrases

### Times of the day

The following table shows phrases used to express different times of the day.

Date	Morning	Afternoon	Evening/Night
Today	inniharda-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Yesterday	imbaariH issubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil
Tomorrow	bukra-S SubH	baed iDDuhr	billeil

Note the loss of the first vowel in *iSSubH* with *inniharda* and *bukra* because of the final vowel in these two words.

### Old and new

'adeem (m.)/'adeema (f.)	old, ancient
gideed (m.)/gideeda (f.)	new, modern
'arabiyya 'adeema	old car
gaami'e 'adeem	old mosque
'aasaar 'adeema	ancient antiquities
maSr iggideeda	Heliopolis (the new Cairo)
maSr il'adeema	Old Cairo (the old Cairo)

### Big and small

kibeer (m.)/kibeera (f.)	big, large
Sughayyar (m.)/Sughayyara (f.)	small
dukkaan kibeer	big shop
'arabiyya kibeera	big car
gaami'e Sughayyar	small mosque
kineesa-Sghayyara	small church



## the way it works

### كمان

**kamaan** has many meanings depending on the context. It can mean 'also', 'too', 'another'.

هات كمان شاي	bring another tea
وات كمان	and me too
أين كمان؟	where else can we go?

### نشوفكو/Goodbye

**nishoof** means 'we see'. When a personal pronoun is added to it as in **nishoofku**, meaning 'we see you', it is used like its English equivalent 'see you' meaning 'goodbye'. Other pronouns can be added as shown below. The words **ashoof** and **nishoof** are used without the pronouns 'ana (I) or 'ihna (we).

	We	Meaning
أشوفك	nishoofak	see you (m.)
أشوفكِ	nishoofik	see you (f.)
أشوفكم	nishoofku	see you (pl.)

## things to do

3.5 You are out sight-seeing in Cairo, say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to go to El-Azhar.
- 2 El-Azhar is an old mosque.
- 3 Khan El-khalili is a big market.
- 4 What can I see in the museum?
- 5 How can we go to Khan El-khalili?
- 6 I would like to see a new mosque.
- 7 This shop is very small.

## SHOPPING FOR FOOD, CLOTHES AND SOUVENIRS



You will find that shops in the Arab countries are usually open from 9.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m., with a two- or three-hour break in the afternoon. Shops are not closed on both weekend days (Thursday and Friday) but most are closed for part of the weekend. There are specialised small shops, but there are also department stores in big towns which sell a wide variety of goods including clothes (**malaabis** ملابس) and gifts (**hadaaya** هدايا). Many of these stores accept the major credit cards. Be prepared for a different system of paying, however. In bigger shops and supermarkets, after you choose your goods, you are given a bill which you pay at the cash desk (**ilkhazeena**) then you collect your goods from an adjacent counter (**il'istilam**).

### shira-l fawaakih/Buying fruit

- Bill: **bikaam keelu-t teen?**  
 Shopkeeper: bi talaata gneih.  
 Bill: **wi keelu-l einab?**  
 Shopkeeper: bikhamsa gneih.  
 Bill: **'iddeeni keelu teen witnein einab min faDlak.**  
 Shopkeeper: HaaDir yafandim.  
 Bill: **'ilHisaab kaam min faDlak?**  
 Shopkeeper: Hidaashar gineih.  
 Bill: **'itfaDDal khamasTaashar gineih wi haat ilbaa'i.**  
 Shopkeeper: ilbaa'i 'arbata gneih. 'itfaDDal.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

ilkhamees keelu-t teen?

how much is a kilo of figs?

wi keelu-l cinab?

and (how much is) a kilo of grapes?

ilkhamees keelu

give me a kilo of

ilkhamees kaam?

how much is the bill (the lot)?

## ilkhamees wit-tuHaf/Clothes and souvenirs

Gatherine: eayza jakitta gild min faDlak.

Shopkeeper: ma'aas kaam?

Gatherine: ma'aas Sughayyar.

Shopkeeper: feeh bunni-w beij.

Gatherine: 'iddeeni waHda bunni.

Shopkeeper: 'itfaDDali. bi miyya warbiceen gineih.

Gatherine: la' di ghalya kida. wishshanTa di-b kaam?

Shopkeeper: bitalaleen gineih.

Gatherine: Tayyib 'aakhud iljakitta-l bunni wishshanTa-b miyya-w khamseen gineih.

Shopkeeper: miyya-w sitteen kwayyis.

Gatherine: Tayyib. itfaDDal, 'aadi miyya-w sitteen.

Shopkeeper: shukran, ma'assalama.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

jakitta gild

leather jacket

ma'aas kaam?

what size?

ma'aas Sughayyar

small size

feeh bunni-w beij.

there is brown and beige.

di ghalya kida

this is expensive at this price.

wishshanTa di-b kaam?

and how much is this handbag?

## shira-l kuroot/Buying cards



Mrs Clark:

mumkin ashoof ilkuroot min faDlik?

Assistant:

itfaDDali. eayza kaam kart?

Mrs Clark:

la' mish doul, 'ana eayza kart bustaal.

Assistant:

feeh kart bustaal. HaaDir.



Mrs Clark: bikaam ilkart?  
 Assistant: ilkart bi khamasTaashar 'irsh.  
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib, 'iddeeni khamas kuroot.  
 Assistant: khamas-w sabreen 'irsh, min faDlik.  
 Mrs Clark: 'itfaDDali gineih wi haati-l baa'i.  
 Assistant: ilbaa'i khamas-w eishreen 'irsh. 'itfaDDali.  
 Mrs Clark: shukran.  
 Assistant: ilaafw, macassalaama.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

mumkin ashooof ilkuroot?	can I see the cards?
'ayza kaam kart?	how many cards do you want?
la' mish doul	no, not these ones
kart bustaal	post cards
'iddeeni khamas kuroot	give me five cards

## Bargaining

di ghalya (l.)/da ghaali (m.)	this is expensive
di-rkheeSa (l.)/da-rkheeS (m.)	this is cheap
feeh 'arkhaS min kida?	is there anything cheaper than that?
kwayyis kida.	that is all right.

## Colours

(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(f.)	
abyaD	beiDa	white	akhDar	khaDra	green
iswid	souda	black	azra'	zar'a	blue
aHmar	Hamra	red	bunni	bunni	brown
aSfar	Safra	yellow	beij	beij	beige

## the way it works

### Masculine and feminine words

Feminine words usually end with the sound a as in **jakitta, gazma, vaaza, cilba**.  
 When using colour words the feminine form should be used to describe feminine objects.

#### Examples

Feminine			Masculine		
jakitta	souda	black jacket	gamal	aHmar	red camel
vaaza	KhaDra	green vase	bantaloun	bunni	brown trousers
gazma	beiDa	white shoes	'ameeS	'abyaD	white shirt
bilouza	Hamra	red blouse	Taba'	aHmar	red plate

When making the objects definite, the colour words also become definite e.g.  
 iljakitta-l bunni (il bunni), il'ameeS il'abyaD.

## Plurals

Many feminine words ending in **a**, have **aat** in the plural e.g. **jakitta**→**jakittaat** and **vaza**→**vazaat**. However, as many other different patterns are used to make plurals in Arabic, you will have to learn most plurals as you go along.

### Examples

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
kuroot	kuroot	culba	eilab
'uroosh	'uroosh	shanTa	shunaT
tazaakir	tazaakir	gaamie	gawaamie
maTaa'im	maTaa'im	kneesa	kanaayis
gimaal	gimaal	Taba'	'aT'baa'
tamaseel	tamaseel	Saniyya	Sawaani
galaleeb	galaleeb	maktaba	maktabaat
banTalunaat	banTalunaat	'ameeS	'umSaani
gizam	gizam	'ouDa	'iwaD
'utubisaat	'utubisaat	hidiyya	hadaaya

## Cardinal numbers revisited

There are two forms of cardinal numbers from 3 to 10. One form is used for telling the time, ordering food or drinks and talking about money. The counted objects (see p. 15) are usually expressed in the singular with this form.

The other form is used for counting everything else, and it is usually followed by the plural form of the object counted as shown below.

thalat tazaakir	three tickets	saba' gimaal	seven camels
arba' eilab	four boxes	taman Sawaani	eight trays
khamas kuroot	five cards	tisat 'iwaD	nine rooms
sitt biluzaat	six blouses	cashar 'aT'baa'	ten plates

## things to do

- 4.1 Ask about the prices of the following:
  - 1 A kilo of mangoes.
  - 2 A kilo of strawberries.
  - 3 The green jacket.
  - 4 The beige shirt.
  - 5 This statue.
- 4.2 Say the following to shopkeepers:
  - 1 No, this is expensive (blouse).
  - 2 O.K., give me six cards.
  - 3 I'll take the red camel.
  - 4 I'll take three galabiyyas.
  - 5 Here's five pounds and give me the change.



## POSTING LETTERS AND MAKING TELEPHONE CALLS

Post offices in Arab countries are open every day except for Fridays and holidays. Opening hours differ from one country to another. In Egypt, they are generally open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Some branches in larger cities may stay open as late as 8 p.m. Delivery times for international mail can be improved if you write the name of the destination country in Arabic.

### fi maktab ilbareed/At the post office

- Bill: raayiz Tawaabic likhamas  
gawabaat min faDlak.  
Clerk: ilgawabaat rayHa fein?  
Bill: 'ingiltira.  
Clerk: bareed gawwi walla raadi?  
Bill: bareed gawwi min faDlak.  
Clerk: talaata gneih. iTTaabic bi  
sitteen 'irsh.  
Bill: wi raayiz 'abcat ilgawaab  
da musaggal.  
Clerk: ilmusaggal lingiltira miyya-  
w sitteen 'irsh. Haaga tanya?  
Bill: la' shukran khalaaS.  
Clerk: ilmagmoor 'arbaca gneih wi sitteen 'irsh.  
Bill: itfaDDal. (handing the money)  
Clerk: shukran. wi da waSl ittasgeel.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

raayiz Tawaabic  
likhamas gawabaat  
ilgawabaat rayHa fein?  
bareed gawwi walla raadi?  
'ITTaabic bi sitteen 'irsh  
wi raayiz 'abcat  
ilgawaab da musaggal  
Haaga tanya?  
khalaaS  
'ilmagmoor 'arbaca gneih  
wi da waSl ittasgeel

can I have stamps  
for five letters  
where are the letters going?  
by air mail or surface mail?  
sixty piastres each (stamp)  
and I would like to send  
this letter by recorded delivery  
anything else?  
that's it  
the total is four pounds  
and this is the receipt for the recorded  
delivery



## Useful words and phrases

barood	post
taabi bareed	postage stamp
baatini' ilbareed	posting box
barood gawwi	air mail
biTTayyara	by air mail (by plane)
caayiz abaat	I would like to send (post)
ilgawaab da biTTayyaara	this letter by air
ilgawaab da musaggal	this letter by recorded delivery
ilbaat da 'ingiltira	this card to England
caayiz asaggil ilgawaab da (or) caayiz abaat ilgawaab da musaggal	I would like to send this letter by recorded delivery
walla/aw	or

## Singular and plural

Singular		Plural	
gawaab	letter	gawabaat	letters
ilgawaab	the letter	ilgawabaat	the letters
kart	card	kuroot	cards
ilkart	the card	ilkuroot	the cards
Taal	parcel	Turood	parcels
ilTaal	the parcel	iTTurood	the parcels
Taabie	stamp	Tawaabic	stamps
iTTaabie	the stamp	iTTawaabic	the stamps

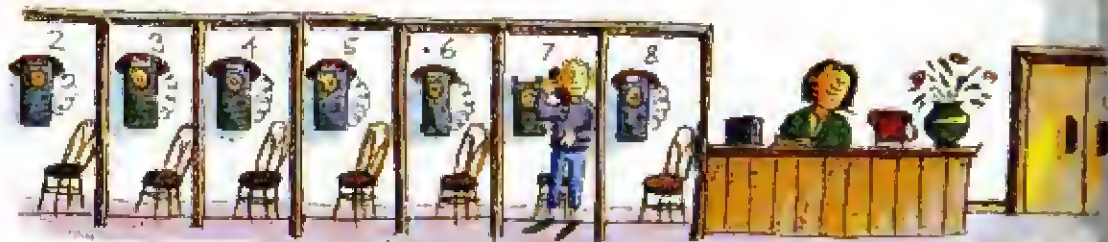
## Making a phone call

You can make local and international telephone calls at your hotel or at public telephone offices. Local calls can also be made from public telephones in the streets, in some countries, or from most shops, which charge a reasonable fee. It is more convenient to use the hotel telephones, but it is cheaper to use the telephone office, particularly for international calls. In hotels you ask the operator to connect you to local or international numbers. In the public telephone office you book the call with an assistant, wait until your number is obtained then the assistant calls you to take the call from booth number such and such. After you finish your call, you pay the fees and get a receipt.

## fi-s sintiraa/At the telephone office

Catherine:	caayza mukalma manshistar min faDlak.
Clerk:	HaaDir. nimra kaam fi manshistar?
Catherine:	innimra di. (shows him the number written)
Clerk:	kaam di'ee'a?
Catherine:	sitt da'aayi' min faDlak. bikaam?
Clerk:	arbaca-w eishreen gineih.
Catherine:	Tayyib shukran.
Clerk:	itfaDDali, kabeena nimra sabaa.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue



sayza mukalma manshistar  
 nimra kaam  
 kaam di'ee'a?  
 sitt da'aayi  
 kabeena nimra sabca

I would like to call Manchester  
 what is the number?  
 how many minutes?  
 six minutes  
 cabin (booth) No. 7

## Useful words and phrases

saayiz/sayza (i.) akallim landan  
 mumkin akallim London?  
 mumkin acmil tilifoun?  
 mumkin akkallim fitilifoun?  
 ilmukalma khamseen 'irsh  
 'aloo'alu  
 'aywa, meen?

I would like to make a call to London  
 can (may) I make a call to London?  
 can I make a call?  
 can I use the phone?  
 50 piastres a call  
 hello (on the phone)  
 yes, who is it? (calling)

## the way it works

caadi means 'ordinary'. When talking about post, it means surface mail.  
 khalaaS means 'finished'. It is used in conversation to mean 'that's it', 'that's all', 'no more', 'it's finished', or 'already'

## things to do

### 4.3 Say the following in Arabic:

- 1 I would like to send these cards to Birmingham.
- 2 Can I send this letter, recorded delivery, please?
- 3 Can I send these parcels to Paris, please?
- 4 I would like a stamp for this card, please.
- 5 I would like to send these letters by air mail.
- 6 Where is the recording receipt?
- 7 How much is a stamp for Britain by air mail?
- 8 Can I use the telephone?
- 9 Can I call Alexandria?
- 10 I would like to call Manchester, please.



## LONG-DISTANCE TRAVEL



There are intercity air and bus services in all the Arab countries, but railway services are only available in some. Trains have three classes, with a 'superluxe' class on certain routes, which provides air conditioned carriages and sleeping compartments, and buffet or restaurant services. It is advisable to travel at least first class on trains, especially as the fares are reasonable. Third class is very basic (wooden seats); and the locals would also be surprised to see you among them in second class. Air conditioned buses also run on certain bus routes.

You should enquire about the facilities available on the route you are using before booking train or bus tickets and be sure to reserve seats in advance, particularly for longer journeys.

Look for the following signs:

Ticket office

Platform number

Carriage number

Restaurant carriage

Sleeping carriage

shibbaak ittazaakir

raSeef raqam

caraba raqam

carabiyyit il'akl

carabiyyit innoum

شباك التذاكر

رصيف رقم...

عربة رقم...

عربة الاكل

عربة النوم



## issafar bil'aTr/Travelling by train

It would be useful to refer to pp. 26–28 for talking about time in this unit.

- Bill: tazkara skindiriyya min faDlak.  
 Clerk: daraga 'oola walla tanya?  
 Bill: daraga 'oola mukayyafa.  
 Clerk: raayiH gayy walla raayiH bass?  
 Bill: raayiH gayy.  
 Clerk: daraga 'oola raayiH gayy, bi rashara gneih.  
 Bill: itfaDDal. il'aTr issaaca kaam?  
 Clerk: feeh 'aTr issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.  
 Bill: raSeef nimra kaam?  
 Clerk: raSeef nimra talaata.  
 Bill: feeh carabiyyit 'aki?  
 Clerk: 'aywa feeh. wi feeh bufeih kamaan.

### *Words and phrases from the dialogue*

tazkara skindiriyya	a ticket to Alexandria
daraga 'oola	1st class
walla tanya?	or 2nd class?
daraga 'oola mukayyafa	1st class air-conditioned
raayiH gayy	return
walla raayiH bass?	or one way only?
il'aTr issaaca kaam?	what time is the train?
feeh 'aTr	there is a train
issaaca tamanya-w nuSS.	at 8.30.
raSeef nimra kaam?	what platform number?
raSeef nimra talaata	platform No. 3
feeh carabiyyit 'aki?	is there a restaurant carriage?
wi feeh bufeih kamaan.	and there is a buffet as well.

### *Useful words and phrases*

'aTr iskindiriyya (lukSur, etc)	the train to Alexandria (Luxor, etc)
raayiz aHgiz makaan	I would like to book a seat
iddeeni tazkara	give me a ticket
daraga 'oola (tanya)	1st (2nd) class
siyaHiyya	tourist class (on planes)
leeh makaan ('amaakin)	there is a seat (are seats)
mafeesh 'amaakin fi	there are no seats on
'aTr 'issaaca khamisa	the 5 o'clock train
Tayyaarit issaaca khamisa	the 5 o'clock plane

# Forum iggumaa/Friday

biwbiw naa'an waaHid bass.

ገላገላ/ገላገላ

ገላገላ ገላገላ/ገላገላ wi sawda

ገላገላ (misafreen) imta?

ገላገላ (ገላገላ) imta?

ገላገላ biTfayyara

ገላገላ bi'aTr

ገላገላ biyyit innoum

ገላገላ biirrein

ገላገላ ገላገላ

ገላገላ f'oom issaara kaam?

ገላገላ tiwSal issaara kaam?

ገላገላ f'oom min . . . issaara

ገላገላ tiwSal . . . issaara

ገላገላ f'oom issaara kaam?

ገላገላ tiwSal issaara kaam?

there is only one seat

one way

return

when are you travelling?

when are you coming back?

travelling by plane (air)

travelling by train

in the sleeping carriage

compartment with two berths

flight number

what times does the plane take off?

what time does the plane arrive?

the plane *takes off* from . . . at . . . o'clock

the plane *arrives at* . . . at . . . o'clock

what time does the train leave?

what time does the train arrive?

## things to do

0.1 You are booking seats for yourself and friends on a train from Cairo to Luxor. Say the following to the ticket officer, in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both male. (Refer to pp. 26–28 and p. 80 when talking about time.)

- 1 What time is the train to Luxor?
- 2 We are travelling on Friday morning.
- 3 I would like to book four seats, please.
- 4 First class air-conditioned.
- 5 We are going by train and coming back by plane.
- 6 Can I book a compartment with two berths?
- 7 How much is the ticket?
- 8 Is there a restaurant carriage?
- 9 What time does the train leave?
- 10 And what time does it arrive?

0.2 You are booking a plane seat for yourself from Amman to Jeddah. Say the following in Arabic. You and the ticket officer are both female.

- 1 I would like to book a seat to Jeddah.
- 2 I am travelling Friday afternoon.
- 3 How much is a return ticket?
- 4 Tourist class.
- 5 What time does the plane take off?
- 6 What time does the plane arrive in Jeddah?



## SPORT AND LEISURE



Most big hotels have sports facilities, particularly for swimming, tennis, squash and table tennis. There are also sporting clubs which are similar to sports centres in Britain, except that, in some countries, you cannot be admitted unless you are accompanied by a club member. In the evening, various kinds of shows are presented in the hotels, theatres, cinemas, music halls and night clubs.

### il 'alɛaab irriyaaDiyya/Sports activities

Bill and Catherine make enquiries at the hotel reception about the sports facilities available.

- |               |                                            |
|---------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Bill:         | 'iHna ɛayzeen nile ab tinis niemil 'eih?   |
| Receptionist: | tiHgizu malkab. ɛayzeen tilrabu 'add 'eih? |
| Bill:         | saaca-kfaaya. wi baɛdein niroom shiwayya.  |
| Receptionist: | issaac-b khamisa-gneih. canduku maDaarib?  |
| Bill:         | la' macandinaash maDaarib hina.            |
| Receptionist: | mumkin ti'aggaru maDaarib min il huteil.   |
| Bill:         | 'Tayyib ni'aggar maDrabein.                |
| Receptionist: | laaz'im tiHgizu-l malkab bisurca.          |



# youm iggumea/Friday

Madame:	wi Hammaam issibaaHa caayiz Hagz?
Madame:	la'. Hammaam issibaaHa caayiz rasm-idkhool.
Madame:	wi rasm iddukhool kaam?
Madame:	gineih likull waaHid.
Madame:	Tayyib shukran.
Madame:	ma'assalaama.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

ilna kayzeen nilcab tinis	we would like to play tennis
ni'add 'eih?	what shall we do?
nilqan maicab	(you) book a court.
kayzeen ilcabu 'add 'eih?	how long do you want to play?
saa'a kfaaya	an hour is enough.
ilna shuwayya	(we) swim for a bit.
kan lku maDaarib	do you have rackets?
ilna andinaash maDaarib	we have no rackets.
kan lku ti'aggaru maDaarib	you can hire rackets.
ilna	quickly.
Hammaam issibaaHa	the swimming pool
caayiz hagz?	does it need booking?
rasm-idkhool	entrance fee
likull waaHid	each

## Useful words and phrases

Hammaam sibaaHa	swimming pool
maicab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash court
ilna heizil bing bong	table tennis table
maicab tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash racket
ilna tinis/iskwaash	tennis/squash ball
ilnaDaarib maggaanan	the rackets are free
Hammaam issibaaHa maggaanan	the swimming pool is free
ilcab sawa (maca bacD)	let's play together
ilna naadi	in the club

## nirrooH fein?/Where to go?

Mr and Mrs Clark ask their hotel manager for advice on spending the evening out in Luxor.

Mr Clark:	nirrooH fein i'llilaadi?
Manager:	feeh birnaamig iSSouT wiDDou' fi macbad ilkarnaK.
Mrs Clark:	wifeeh 'eih kamaan?
Manager:	feeh sahra maSriyya hina fil huteil.
Mr Clark:	issahra-l maSriyya feeha 'eih?
Manager:	feeha museeqa maSriyya wi ra'S shacbi wi 'aghaani shacbiyya.

# youm iggumca/Friday

- Mr Clark: wifeeh 'eih kamaan?  
 Manager: wifeeh sahra  
                   'urubbiyya fi huteil  
                   ramsees.  
 Mrs Clark: iSSouT' wiDDou'  
                   issaaca kaam?  
 Manager: ilbirnaamig yibda'  
                   issaaca sabca, wi  
                   yintihi-s saaca cashara.  
 Mrs Clark: Tayyib nirooH iSSout  
                   wiDDou' inniharda,  
                   winiHDar issahra-l  
                   maSriyya bukra.  
 Manager: tisharrafu yafandim.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

nirooH fein illilaadi?  
 birnaamig iSSout wiDDou'  
 fi macbad ilkarnak  
 wifeeh 'eih kamaan?  
 sahra maSriyya ('urubbiyya)

feeha 'eih?  
 museeqa maSriyya  
 ra'S shaabi  
 'aghaani shaabiyya  
 ilbirnaamig yibda'  
 wi yintihi-s saaca  
 nirooH... inniharda  
 winiHDar... bukra  
 tisharrafu

where shall we go this evening?  
 the son et lumière programme  
 in Karnak temple  
 and what else is there?  
 Egyptian (European) evening  
     entertainment  
 what is in it?  
 Egyptian music  
 folk dances  
 folk songs  
 the programme starts  
 and ends at... o'clock  
 we go to... today  
 and attend... tomorrow  
 it is an honour to us

# Yum iggumaa / Friday

## Useful words and phrases

ana	cinema
ana	theatre
ana	film
ana	play
ana fannan umasraH	I am going to the theatre
ana fannan issinama	I am going to the cinema
ana fannan il'ahwa	I am going to the café
ana fannan disco	I am going to a disco
ana haffarrag sala-t tilifizioun	I am going to watch television
ana haffarrag sala-l vidyu	I am going to watch the video
ana haffarrag sala-k koura	I am going to watch the football
shen sala-n neel/-lbaHr	a café by the Nile/sea
shen sala-n neel/-lbaHr	where would you like to go?

## The way it works

### Sports

**al'ahwa irriyaaDiyya** is a term used in Arabic when talking about all kinds of sports activities whether they are games or sports. The singular of **'al'ahwa** is **liha**.

**mal'ah** is used in Arabic to mean pitch, field or court. The plural is **malaacib**.

mal'ah/malaacib tinis	tennis court/s
mal'ah/ malaacib koura	football pitch/es
mal'ah/malaacib huki	hockey pitch/es
mal'ah/malaacib iskwash	squash court/s
mal'ah/malaacib vuli	volleyball court/s

### Some

**shuwayya** means 'a bit', 'a little' or 'some'. When it is followed by a noun it becomes **shuwayyit**.

#### Examples

shuwayyit mayya	some water
shuwayyit teen	some figs
liha shuwayya	play for a bit

## Verbs in the future

**ha** at the beginning of the verb makes it future.

#### Examples

'ana hafarrag	I am going to (shall) watch
'ihna hafarrag	we are going to (shall) watch
huwwa hayifarrag	he is going to (will) watch



In some cases the first vowel of the verb is dropped.

'ana harooH (arooH)	I shall go
iHna hanrooh (nirooH)	we shall go
huwwa hayrooH (yirooH)	he will go

## things to do

5.3 'Tom wants to play squash. Translate the conversation he has into Arabic.

- 1 Tom: Can I book a squash court?
- 2 Attendant: For how long?
- 3 Tom: One hour.
- 4 Attendant: Do you want rackets?
- 5 Tom: No, we have rackets.
- 6 Attendant: Five pounds please.
- 7 Tom: When can we play?
- 8 Attendant: Half past four.
- 9 Tom: Is there a shower here?
- 10 Attendant: Yes, there are three.
- 11 Tom: Where are they?
- 12 Attendant: At the end of this corridor, on the left.

5.4 Nabeel asks Peter where he would like to spend the evening. Translate Peter's part into Arabic.

- Nabeel: Where would you like to go tonight?
- 1 Peter: What's available?
- Nabeel: There is a nice programme in the club.
- 2 Peter: What else is there?
- Nabeel: There is also evening entertainment in the hotel.
- 3 Peter: What does the hotel evening include?
- Nabeel: The hotel evening entertainment is a programme of Egyptian music and songs?
- 4 Peter: And what does the club evening include?
- Nabeel: The club programme is European music and singing.
- 5 Peter: All right. We'll go to the club tonight.

## HEALTH PROBLEMS

There are both public and private health services in the Arab countries. Public services are available in government hospitals and medical centres. Private services are available in private hospitals and surgeries. If you are too ill to move, you can ask for a doctor to come and see you, or for an ambulance to take you to the nearest hospital or medical centre. In case of emergency you can go, or be taken, to the casualty department in any hospital, public or private.

If you don't speak English, but your knowledge of Arabic would be useful for talking to hotel staff, ambulance men, paramedics or members of the public in case of emergency. It is advisable to take medical insurance before you travel so that you can claim any expenses.

### taebaana shiwayya/Feeling ill

Mrs Clark does not feel well when he gets up in the morning. Mrs Clark goes to the hotel reception to ask their advice.

- Mrs Clark: SabaaH ilkheir, 'ana misiz klaark, 'ouDa nimra arbae'Taashar.  
 Reception: SabaaH ilkheir yamadaam. 'ayyi khidma?  
 Mrs Clark: 'ana zougi taebaana shiwayya. niemil 'eih?  
 Reception: huwwa candu 'eih yamadaam?  
 Mrs Clark: candu Suddaar w-iltihaab fi zouru.  
 Reception: tiHibbi niThublu duktour?  
 Mrs Clark: 'aywa min faDlik.  
 Reception: Tayyib, haniThub duktour Haalan.  
 Mrs Clark: shukran.  
 Reception: ilcafw.



#### Words and phrases in the dialogue

taebaana shiwayya  
 niemil 'eih?  
 huwwa candu 'eih?

candu Suddaar  
 w-iltihaab fi zouru  
 tiHibbi niThublu duktour?

haniThub duktour Haalan

is not very well  
 what shall we do?  
 what is wrong with him?/what does he  
 suffer from?  
 he has a headache  
 and a sore throat  
 would you like us to call a doctor for  
 him?  
 we shall call a doctor immediately



# yoom issabt/Saturday

## fil ɛiyaada/In the surgery

Bill goes to see a doctor because he has a stomach-ache.



Doctor: candaƙ ɛih ya mistar teilar?  
Bill: candi maghaS wi 'is-haal.  
Doctor: min 'imta?  
Bill: min imbaariH billeil.  
Doctor: T'ayyib 'aakhud ilHaraara.

After taking Bill's temperature and examining him, the doctor gives him a prescription.

Doctor: mafeesh Haraara. di Haaga baseeTa. khud iddawa da  
wistareeH raaha kamla.  
Bill: 'aakhud iddawa kaam marra?  
Doctor: talat marraat fil yoom baɗɗ il'aki.  
Bill: waakul 'eih?  
Doctor: Kul tust wishrab Hagaat sa'ca bass.  
Bill: shukran ya duktour salaamu caleiku.  
Doctor: ilcafw macassalaama.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

candi maghaS wi 'is-haal  
min 'imta?  
min imbaariH billeil  
'aakhud ilHaraara  
mafeesh Haraara  
di Haaga baseeTa  
khud iddawa da  
wistareeH raaha kamla  
kaam marra?  
talat marraat fil yoom  
waakul 'eih?  
kul tust  
wishrab Hagaat sa'ca  
bass

I have stomach-ache and diarrhoea  
Since when?  
Since last night  
Let me take the temperature  
There is no temperature  
This is not serious  
Take this medicine  
and have complete rest  
how often?  
Three times a day  
And what shall I eat?  
eat toast  
and have cold drinks  
only

# Yom issabt/Saturday

## Describing your ailments

There are two different ways of talking about ailments

1. **candi** + symptom = I have + symptom

2. (part of the body) **bi yiwgaeni** (m.)/**bi tiwgaeni** (f.)

### Examples

<b>candi Sudaac</b>	I have a headache
<b>candi imsaak</b>	I have constipation
<b>candi iltihaab fi zouri</b>	I have a sore throat
<b>bi/bi-b yiwgaeni</b> (m.)	I have pain in my shoulder
<b>diraaci-b yiwgaeni</b> (m.)	I have pain in my arm
<b>ti/bi-b tiwgaeni</b> (f.)	I have pain in my leg
<b>la/bi-b tiwgaeni</b> (f.)	I have pain in my hand

(Note the change of **bi** into **-b**.)

## Injuries

<b>qasbi</b>	twisted	cut	broke
<b>lawa</b>	laweit	<b>garaHit</b>	<b>kasari</b>
<b>lawit</b>	lawe	<b>garaH</b>	<b>kasar</b>
<b>lawit</b>	lawit	<b>garaHit</b>	<b>kasari</b>

### Examples

<b>ana laweit diraaci</b>	I twisted my arm
<b>Nabeel kasar diraacu</b>	Nabeel broke his arm
<b>Fayza garaHit 'idha</b>	Fayza cut her hand

## Other injuries

<b>ana'ni dabboor</b>	I have been stung by a wasp
<b>ana'ni nahla</b>	I have been stung by a bee

## Things you have to tell the doctor

<b>ana candi sukkar</b>	I am diabetic
<b>ana candi rabw</b>	I am asthmatic
<b>ana candi-l 'alb</b> (candi il'alb)	I have heart trouble
<b>ana candi Hasasiya lil binsileen</b>	I am allergic to penicillin
<b>ana Haamil</b>	I am pregnant

## Asking for help

<b>caayiz duktour</b> (m.)	I need a doctor
<b>caayza duktour</b> (f.)	I need a doctor
<b>caayiz il'iscaaf</b> (m.)	I need the ambulance
<b>caayza-l 'iscaaf</b> (f.)	I need the ambulance
<b>caayiz arooH ilmustashfa</b> (m.)	I want to go to the hospital

## Key words in Arabic

Ambulance	il'iscaaf	الاسعاف	Surgery	ciyaada	عيادة
Hospital	mustashfa	مستشفى	Doctor	duktour	دكتور



## the way it works

'istareeH means have a rest, so **istareeH raaHa kamla** means have a complete rest.  
But in the phrase **itfaDDal istareeH** it means take a seat or have a seat.

## Negation

mish, mafeesh, marandeesh

mish

mish caarif

mish raayih

mafeesh

mafeesh Haraara

mafeesh caSeer

marandeesh

marandeesh Haraara

not

I don't know

I am not going

there is no (not)

there is no temperature

there is no juice

I have no (not)

I have not got a temperature

## Orders and requests

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person

singular (m.)

singular (f.)

plural (m. + f.)

take

khud

khudi

khudu

eat

kul

kuli

kulu

drink

ishrab

ishrabi

ishrabu

## things to do

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 eandak bard?

2 eandik Haraara?

3 eankak Hasasiya lilbinsileen?

4 min 'imta?

5 feeh \$udaac?

No, I haven't

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Since this morning

No, there isn't

# yoom issabt/Saturday

## fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

- allah rine: mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?  
 tawallat 'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.  
 allah rine: 'aakhud 'add'eih?  
 tawallat khudi ma'la'a-kbeera marritein fil yoom. marra-S SubH, wi marra billeil.  
 allah rine: baed il'aki walla 'abi il'aki?  
 tawallat baed il'aki.  
 allah rine: shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?  
 tawallat miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.  
 allah rine: 'iffaDDal.  
 tawallat shukran. ma'assalaama.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa  
 dawa shurb  
 'aakhud 'add'eih?  
 ma'la'a-kbeera  
 marritein fil yoom  
 marra . . . wi marra

something for heartburn  
 liquid medicine to take orally  
 how much shall I take?  
 one tablespoonful  
 twice a day  
 once . . . and once . . .

### Useful words and phrases

dawa 'a'raaS  
 dawa saayil (shurb)  
 dawa Hu'an  
 'urS ('a'raaS)  
 mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?  
 raayiz \*Haaga (dawa) li  
 raayiz aSrif iddawa da  
 raayiz aSrif irrushitta di  
 'add'eih?  
 kaam marra?  
 ma'la'a-kbeera  
 ma'la'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)  
 medicine in liquid form (liquid)  
 medicine to be taken by injection  
 tablet (tablets)  
 can I have something/medicine for?  
 I want something/medicine for  
 I want this medicine made up  
 I want this prescription made up  
 how much?  
 how many times?  
 tablespoonful  
 teaspoonful

\* Note. Use raayiz if a man, rayza if a woman.



## the way it works

'istareeH means have a rest, so istareeH raaHa kamla means have a complete rest  
But in the phrase ifaDDal istareeH it means take a seat or have a seat.

## Negation

mish, mafeesh, macandeesh

mish

not

mish caarif

I don't know

mish raayiH

I am not going

mafeesh

there is no (not)

mafeesh Haraara

there is no temperature

mafeesh caSeer

there is no juice

macandeesh

I have no (not)

macandeesh Haraara

I have not got a temperature

## Orders and requests

The doctor might tell you to do the following:

person

take

eat

drink

singular (m.)

khud

kul

ishrab

singular (f.)

khudi

kuli

ishrabi

plural (m. + f.)

khudu

kulu

ishrabu

## things to do

6.1 Tell the doctor what each member of the group is suffering from.

- 1 Tom suffers from toothache.
- 2 Laura has a cold.
- 3 Josephine has a sore throat.
- 4 Helen has a sore eye.
- 5 Henry has heartburn.

6.2 Translate the following questions into English and give the answers in Arabic.

1 sandak bard?

No, I haven't

2 sandik Haraara?

Yes, I have

3 rankak Hasasiya libinsileen?

No, I haven't

4 min 'imta?

Since this morning

5 feeh Sudaas?

No, there isn't

## fil agzakhaana/At the pharmacy

- Catherine: mumkin Haaga lil HumooDa, min faDlak?  
 Pharmist: 'aywa feeh dawa shurb mumtaaz.  
 Catherine: 'aakhud 'add'eih?  
 Pharmist: khudi macla'a-kbeera marritein fil youm. marra-S SubH, wi marra billeil.  
 Catherine: bard il'aki walla 'abl il'aki?  
 Pharmist: bard il'aki.  
 Catherine: shukran. 'ilHisaab kaam?  
 Pharmist: miyya-w khamseen 'irsh, bass.  
 Catherine: 'itfaDDal.  
 Pharmist: shukran. macassalaama.



### Words and phrases from the dialogue

Haaga lil HumooDa  
 dawa shurb  
 'aakhud 'add'eih?  
 macla'a-kbeera  
 marritein fil youm  
 marra . . . wi marra

something for heartburn  
 liquid medicine to take orally  
 how much shall I take?  
 one tablespoonful  
 twice a day  
 once . . . and once . . .

### Useful words and phrases

dawa 'a'raaS  
 dawa saayil (shurb)  
 dawa Hu'an  
 'urS ('a'raaS)  
 mumkin Haaga (dawa) li?  
 raayiz \*Haaga (dawa) li  
 raayiz aSrif iddawa da  
 raayiz aSrif irrushitta di  
 'add 'eih?  
 kaam marra?  
 macla'a-kbeera  
 macla'a-Sghayyara

medicine in tablet form (tablets)  
 medicine in liquid form (liquid)  
 medicine to be taken by injection  
 tablet (tablets)  
 can I have something/medicine for?  
 I want something/medicine for  
 I want this medicine made up  
 I want this prescription made up  
 how much?  
 how many times?  
 tablespoonful  
 teaspoonful

\* Note: Use raayiz if a man, rayza if a woman.



## the way it works

### Big and small

**Kibeera** big      **sghayyara** small

When talking about dosage in medicine **macla'a-kbeera** means 'tablespoonful' and **macla'a-Sghayyara** means 'teaspoonful'. **Kbeera** and **Sghayyaara** lost their first vowels because of the last **a** in **macla'a**.

### How many?

**kaam?** How many?

**kaam** is always followed by the singular when asking about the number of anything

#### Examples

<b>kaam marra?</b>	how many times?
<b>kaam keelu?</b>	how many kilos?
<b>kaam gineih?</b>	how many pounds?

The answer to **kaam marra?** can be as follows

<b>marra waHda</b>	once
<b>marritein</b>	twice
<b>talat marraat</b>	times (up to 10)
<b>Hidaashar marra</b>	eleven times (from 11 upwards)

## things to do

6.3 Ask in Arabic for the following things at the pharmacy:

- 1 something for a headache
- 2 to have a prescription made up
- 3 shaving cream and toothpaste
- 4 cotton wool, Dettol and elastoplast
- 5 something for diarrhoea and a disinfectant
- 6 how many times you should take the medicine
- 7 how much of the medicine you should take
- 8 a toothbrush
- 9 eau de Cologne and talcum powder
- 10 shaving brush and razor blades

## EATING OUT

Lunch ('ilghada) is the main meal for many people in Egypt and all other Arab countries. A formal lunch is a four course meal, whether it is served at a restaurant, in a hotel or in a private house. Lunch ('ilghada) is served between 1.00 and 4.00 in the afternoon. The evening meal ('ilgasha) is either a big meal, like lunch, or a light meal. Light meals, if not taken at home, are served in restaurants and cafés.



A formal meal includes the following:

shurba 'aw salaTa

ruzz 'aw makarouna

lahma-w khuDaar wi salaTa

il Hilw

mashroub (shaay/ahwa)

soup or salad

rice or macaroni

meat, vegetables and salad

dessert

drink (tea or coffee)

Although alcoholic drinks are only available in some Arab countries, non-alcoholic beer (**beera**) and wine (**nibeet**) are available in them all. The majority of the Arab people have water (**mayya**) or fizzy drinks with their big meals.

Waiters expect a tip (**ba'sheesh**) even if a service charge is included in the bill. A 10% tip is just right in all kinds of restaurants.

## fil maTeam/At the restaurant

Kamaal Salem and his wife arranged to meet Bill and Catherine and give them a meal at a restaurant in Cairo.

Kamaal: massaa' ilkheir. sayzeen tarabeiza larba'a min faDlak.

Waiter: 'ahlan yafandim. itfaDDalu min hina.

Kamaal: mumkin il minyu min faDlak?

Waiter: Haalan yafandim.



# youm issabt/Saturday

Later, after consulting the menu. . .

- Waiter: 'aywa yafandim, **Talabatku 'eih?**  
 Kamaal: sayzeen itnein **shurbit cats witnein shurbit TamaaTim**  
 Waiter: **seish wi salaTaata wi-mkhalilaat?**  
 Kamaal: 'aywa. wi baadein sayzeen itnein ruzz, witnein makarouna,  
 witnein kabaab, witnein kufta-w waaHid barnya-w waaHid  
 bisilla.  
 Waiter: **tiHibbu tishrabu eih maca-l 'aki?**  
 Kamaal: naakhud arbaca caSeer tuffaaH, wi-'zaazit mayya maadaniyya  
 Waiter: **wil Hilw?**  
 Kamaal: 'itnein mihallabiyya-w waaHid baTTeekh wi waaHid einab  
 Waiter: **tiHibbu 'ahwa walla shaay baed il'aki?**  
 Kamaal: 'itnein 'ahwa **maZboot**, witnein shaay bininaac.  
 Waiter: HaaDir yafandim. 'ayyi khidma.  
 Kamaal: **ilHisaab min faDlak.**  
 Waiter: HaaDir, **sanya waHda. itfaDDal.**  
 Kamaal: **dal Hisaab, wida cashaanak.**  
 Waiter: shukran maassalaama.



## Words and phrases from the dialogue

tarabeiza larbaca  
 ifaDDalu min hina  
 mumkin il minyu?  
 Haalan

Talabatku 'eih?  
 shurbit cats/TamaaTim  
 salaTaata wi-mkhalilaat  
 tiHibbu tishrabu 'eih  
 maca-l 'aki?  
 'izaazit mayya  
 mayya maadaniyya  
 wil Hilw?  
 baed il'aki?  
 'ahwa maZboot  
 shaay bininaac  
 ilHisaab min faDlak  
 sanya waHda  
 wida cashaanak

a table for four  
 This way please  
 Can we have the menu?  
 In a minute (literally it means  
 immediately)  
 what would you like to order?  
 lentil/tomato soup  
 salads and pickles  
 what would you like to drink  
 with the meal?  
 a bottle of water  
 mineral water  
 and what for dessert?  
 after the meal?  
 Turkish coffee with little sugar  
 mint tea (with mint)  
 the bill, please  
 one second  
 and this is for you

# youm issabt/Saturday

## Useful words and phrases

anaa ilaagiz tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (m.)
anaa ilagza tarabeiza	I have booked a table	I (f.)
ittu ilagzeen tarabeiza	we have booked a table	we (m/f)
shd il'akl	before the meal/food	
ma'a il'akl	with the meal/food	
ba'd il'akl	after the meal/food	

The word **Haaga** which means 'thing' is always used when asking for drinks of any kind. Hot or cold is **sukhna** or **sa'ea**.

## Examples

manakin Haaga sa'ea?	can I have a cold drink?
manakin nishrab Haaga?	can we have something to drink?

Another way of asking for a drink is mentioning it by name.

## Examples

manakin nishrab shaay?	can we have tea?
'ahwa min faDlak	coffee please

## Asking about food and drinks available

canduku shurbit 'eih?	what soup have you got?
canduku (feeh) khuDaar 'eih?	what vegetables have you got?
canduku 'eih saa'ic?	what cold drinks have you got?
canduku caSeer 'eih?	what juices have you got?
canduku Hilw 'eih?	what dessert have you got?
canduku luHoom 'eih?	what meat dishes have you got?

Both **feeh** and **canduku** can be used separately or together.

## Examples

feeh kukakoula?	} Have you got a Coca-Cola?
feeh canduku kukakoula?	
canduku kukakoula?	

## the way it works

### Would you like?

When asking an individual or a group what they *would like* (1) or *would like to do* (2) use the following:

(1) tiHibb 'ahwa? (m.)	Would you like coffee?
tiHibbi 'ahwa walla shaay? (f.)	Would you like coffee or tea?
tiHibbu ceish wi salaTa? (pl.)	Would you like bread and salad?



# your tishrabi / Saturday

- (1) *tiHibbi tishrab 'eih?* (m.)  
*tiHibbi taklu 'eih?* (pl.)

What would you like to drink?  
 What would you like to eat?

- tiHibbi tishrab kukakoula?* (m.)  
*tiHibbi tishrabi kukakoula?* (f.)  
*tiHibbu tishrabu kukakoula?* (pl.)

} Would you like to drink  
 Coca Cola?

When the enquiry is about food or drink the word **Talab** (s.) or **Talabaat** (pl.) is used with the appropriate pronoun ending.

## Examples

<i>Talabak 'eih?</i> (m.)	What would you like?	}	(singular)
<i>Talabik 'eih?</i> (f.)	What would you like?		
<i>Talabku 'eih?</i> (pl.)	What would you like?		
<i>Talabaatak 'eih?</i> (m.)	What would you like?	}	(plural)
<i>Talabaatik 'eih?</i> (f.)	What would you like?		
<i>Talabaatku 'eih?</i> (pl.)	What would you like?		

*tiHibbu tishrabu 'eih?* or *Talabaatku 'eih?* are more polite than *tishrabu 'eih?* or *cayzeen 'eih?*

## things to do

### 6.4 Say the following to the waiter:

- 1 I have booked a table for two.
- 2 In the name of (give your name)
- 3 Can we have the menu please?
- 4 Can we have something to drink?
- 5 I would like a table for four.
- 6 What vegetables have you got?
- 7 What cold drinks have you got?
- 8 Have you got Turkish coffee?
- 9 Have you got rice or macaroni?
- 10 Have you got okra?

### 6.5 Order the following dishes and drinks:

- 1 One lentil soup and three tomato soups.
- 2 Two Pepsis and two lemon juices.
- 3 Three kebabs and one kufta.
- 4 Two coffees with a little sugar.
- 5 Four mint teas.

## TALKING WITH FRIENDS

### muHadsa/Making conversation

Bill and Catherine are sitting in the hotel lounge waiting for a friend to come and collect them. A middle-aged man sitting close by strikes up a conversation.



- Man: SabaaH ilkheir, 'intu-mnein?  
 Bill: 'iHna min ingiltira, wi HaDritak minein?  
 Man: 'ana maSri, min 'aSwaan.  
 Catherine: HaDritak bitishtaghal 'eih?  
 Man: 'ana taagir.  
 Bill: HaDritak geit ilqaahira 'imta?  
 Man: 'ana geit min yumein, wintu geitu 'imta?  
 Catherine: 'iHna geina min 'usbooc.  
 Man: wib tiemilu 'eih hina?  
 Bill: 'iHna SaHafiyyeen. biniktib aan ilbilaad il carabiyya.  
 Man: wi 'ardeen 'add 'eih fi maSr?  
 Bill: 'iHna-msafreen inniharda.  
 Man: bissalaama. 'ana kamaan misaafir inniharda.  
 Catherine: bissalaama.

### Words and phrases from the dialogue

'intu-mnein?  
 min ingiltira/aSwaan  
 HaDritak (m.) / HaDritik (f.)  
 'ana maSri (taagir)  
 bitishtaghal 'eih?  
 geit ilqaahira 'imta?  
 min yumein ('usbooc)  
 wib tiemilu 'eih hina?  
 'iHna SaHafiyyeen  
 biniktib aan  
 ilbilaad il carabiyya

where are you from?  
 from England/Aswan  
 respectful form of address  
 I am Egyptian (a merchant)  
 what do you do for a living?  
 when did you come to Cairo?  
 two days (a week) ago  
 and what are you doing here?  
 we are journalists  
 we are writing about  
 the Arab countries



# youm ilHadd/Sunday

wi 'aardeen 'add 'eih?  
'iHna-msafreen  
bissalaama  
'ana kamaan misaafir

and how long are you staying?  
we are travelling/leaving  
have a safe journey  
I, too, am travelling/leaving

## Talking about your occupation

To ask about someone's occupation you can say

inta (HaDritak) bitishtaghal'eih/fein? (m.)  
inti (HaDritik) bitishaghali'eih/fein? (f.)  
intu-b tishtaghalu'eih/fein? (pl.)

They all mean 'What do you do?' 'Where do you work?'

'eih what fein where

You can answer this question in one or two ways

'ana + occupation	I am + occupation
or	
'ana bashtaghal + occupation	I work as a + occupation

### Examples

'ana mudarris	I am a teacher
or	
'ana bashtaghal mudarris	I work as a teacher
'ana baghtaghal fi sharika	I work in a firm

The following table shows more examples with different pronouns

	subject	verb (work)	occupation	
I	'ana	bashtaghal	mudarris	teacher
you	'inta	btishtaghal	saHafi	journalist
you	'inti	btishtaghali	duktoura	doctor
he	huwwa	byishtaghal	fi sharika	in a firm
she	hiyya	btishtaghal	fi balad 'arabi	in an Arab country
we	'iHna	bnishtaghal	muHandiseen	engineers
you	'intu	btishtaghalu	saHafiyyeen	journalists
they	humma	byishtaghalu	mudarriseen	teachers

'ana bashtaghal	I work	in
"	fiS SaHaafa	in the press (journalism)
"	fit iadrees	in teaching
"	fil 'izaara	in broadcasting
"	fit tigaara	in trading (business)
"	fis siyaaHa	in tourism
"	fi bank	in a bank
"	fi sharika	in a company
"	fi sharikit bitrowl	in an oil company
"	fi maSnar naseeg	in a textile factory
"	fi balad 'arabi	in an Arab country
"	fi sifaarit briTanya	at the British Embassy.

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

## Talking about your stay

'ana geit (maSr) 'imta? (m.)  
 'ana geiti (maSr) 'imta? (f.)  
 'intu geitu (maSr) 'imta? (pl.)  
 'ana geit (maSr) min yumein  
 'intu geina (maSr) min yumein  
 'ana 'aacid 'add 'eih? (m.)  
 'ana 'aacid 'usbooc  
 'intu 'acda 'add 'eih? (f.)  
 'ana 'acda talat-t iyyaam  
 'intu 'ardeen 'add 'eih? (pl.)  
 'ilna 'ardeen cashar-t iyyaam  
 'ana-msaafir 'imta? (m.)  
 'intu-msafra 'imta? (f.)  
 'intu-msafreen 'imta? (pl.)  
 'ana-msaafir bard 'usbooc  
 'intu-msafra bard bukra  
 'ilna-msafreen inniharda

when did you come to (Egypt)?

I came to (Egypt) two days ago  
 we came to (Egypt) two days ago  
 how long are you staying?  
 I am staying for a week  
 how long are you staying?  
 I am staying for three days  
 how long are you staying?  
 we are staying for ten days

when are you leaving (travelling)?

I am leaving after (in) a week  
 I am leaving the day after tomorrow  
 we are leaving today

## Summary of the structures used above

	pronoun		arrived	staying	travelling
I	(m.)	'ana	geit	'aacid	msaafir
I	(f.)	'ana	geiti	'acda	msafra
You	(m.)	'inta	geit	'aacid	msaafir
You	(f.)	'inti	geiti	'acda	msafra
We	(m.)	huwwa	gih	'aacid	msaafir
We	(f.)	hiyya	gat	'acda	msafra
You	(pl.)	'ihna	geina	'ardeen	msafreen
They	(pl.)	humna	gum	'ardeen	msafreen

## Introducing people

'abit issayid ibraheem? (m.)  
 'abiti " " (f.)  
 tieraf issayid ibraheem (m.)  
 tierafi " " (f.)

have you met Mr Ibrahim?

do you know Mr Ibrahim?

## Polite expressions

bissalaama  
 'ila-l liqaa'  
 'agaaza saceeda  
 'insha'allaah tinbisiT (m.)  
 " tinbisTi (f.)  
 " tinbisTu (pl.)

goodbye, have a safe journey  
 see you again, au revoir  
 have a nice holiday

I hope you will have a nice time

## Asking about your country

'inta-mnein? (m.)  
 'inti-mnein? (f.)  
 'intu-mnein? (pl.)

where are you from?



# youm ilHadd/Sunday

The answer may be:

'ana ingleezi

I am English

'ana min ingiltira

I am from England

'iHna ingleez

we are English

'iHna min ingiltira

we are from England

## Talking about languages

bitikkallim ingleezi? (m.)

do you speak English?

bitikkallimi ingleezi? (f.)

do you speak English?

'aywa bakkallim ingleezi

yes, I speak English

la' bakkallim carabi bass

no, I speak Arabic only

## the way it works

### The continuous present

bi and ba are used with the verb in colloquial Arabic when talking about an action going on at the time of speaking or when reporting facts. Both the sounds **i** and **a** in bi and ba are lost when they are followed or preceded by **a**, **i** or **u** sounds.

#### Examples

'ana bakkallim carabi

I speak Arabic

'ana bashtaghal SaHafi

I work as a journalist

Catherine bitishtaghal SaHafiyya

Catherine works as a journalist

hiyya-b tileab tinis

she plays tennis

wib tiemilu 'eih hina?

and what are you doing here?

### The loss of i sound

The word **min** in **min ein** and the word **misaa fir**, **misafra** and **misafreen** all lose their **i** sound when used after a word ending with a vowel.

#### Examples

'inta	} mnein?	where are you from? (m.)
'inti		where are you from? (f.)
'intu		where are you from? (pl.)
'inta msaafir		you are leaving (m.)
'inti msafra		you are leaving (f.)
'intu msafreen		you are leaving (pl.)

### The loss of a verb

Questions with the verb **bitiemil** in all its forms are normally answered like English without this verb.

#### Examples

bitiemilu'eih?

what do you do/what are you doing?

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

inna SaHafiyyeen/mudarriseen  
 inna-h niktib gawabaat  
 inna-bnitfarrag tala-t tilifzyoun

we are journalists/teachers  
 we are writing letters  
 we are watching TV

## things to do

1) You are invited to a party where you meet Arabic-speaking people.  
 Say the following to them.

- 1 Ask a middle-aged man what he does for work.
- 2 Ask a young woman if she speaks English.
- 3 Say you are a teacher.
- 4 Say you came to Jeddah a week ago.
- 5 Say you are leaving tomorrow morning.
- 6 Ask a young journalist what she writes about.
- 7 Say you are writing about broadcasting in Egypt.
- 8 Say you are from England.
- 9 Ask a middle-aged woman where she is from.
- 10 Say your husband works at the British Embassy.

## ziyaarit il'aSHaab/visiting friends

Bill and Catherine are invited by Kamaal and his wife to their home before their departure from Cairo. They are talking over the meal.



Kamaal: 'ahlan yaraagil, 'izzayyak inniharda?  
 Bill: 'aHsan kiteer. mumkin 'aakul kull Haaga.  
 Kamaal: 'ahlan yakatrin 'izzayyik?  
 Catherine: 'anna kwayyisa.  
 Kamaal: 'abiltu meen inniharda?  
 Bill: 'abilna SaHafiyyeen min gareedit il'ahraam.  
 Catherine: wana 'abilt SaHafiyya min magallit il'izaaca.  
 Nadya: eagabku 'eih fi maSr?  
 Bill: 'ilgaww Tabcan. shams kull youm.  
 Catherine: 'aywa. 'ilgaww hina gameel.  
 Kamaal: 'iT'fayyaara-s saaca kaam?



# youm ilHadd/Sunday

- Bill: 'IT'Tayyaara-s sa'aa sitta. laakin laazim nikoon fil maTaar  
issa'aa-rba'a.  
Nadya: lissa badri. issa'aa waHda dilwa'ti.  
Kamaal: Tayyib naakul wi nimshi. 'ana raayiH macaaku.

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

yaraagil	mate/my friend
izzayyak/izzayyik	how are you (m./f.)
'aHsan kiteer	much better
'abiltu meen	who did you meet?
min gareedit il'ahraam	from 'Al-Ahram' newspaper
min magallit il'iza'aa	from 'Al-Izaa' magazine
cagabku 'eih?	what did you like?
ilgaww Tab'aan	the weather of course
shams kull youm	sun every day
ilgaww . . . gameel	the weather . . . is beautiful
laazim nikoon	we must be
lissa badri	there's plenty of time
dilwa'ti	now
naakul wi nimshi	let's go after we eat
ana raayiH macaaku	I'll go with you

## Useful words and phrases

Greetings: Here are some ways of saying 'How are you?'

izzayyak	or	keif Haalak	when asking one male
izzayyik	or	keif Haalik	when asking one female
izzayyuku	or	keif Halku	when asking more than one

You could answer:

kwayyis/bikheir/ilHamdu lillaah	fine, very well
'aHsan	better
'aHsan kiteer	much better

kwayyis has different forms for singular and plural

kwayyis (m.)

kwayyisa (f.)

kwayiseen (pl.)

The other expressions **bikheir** and **ilHamdu lillaah** are used for singular and plural, male and female, without change.

## Publications

gareeda/garaayid	newspaper/newspapers
magalla/magallaat	magazine/magazines
kitaab/kutub	book/books

## Talking about the weather

When talking about the weather you can use the following expressions:

'iddinya bard/Harr	it is cold/hot
'iddinya bard/Harr giddan	it is very cold/hot
'ilgaww bard/Harr	it is cold/hot

# youm ilHadd/Sunday

'ilgaww bard/Harr giddan  
'ishshams Talca  
'iddinya Dalma/noor  
'iddinya bitmaTTar  
'ilgaww gameel/kwayyis

it is very cold/hot  
the sun is shining  
it is dark/light  
it is raining  
it (the weather) is beautiful/fine

'iddinya literally means the world and 'ilgaww means the weather.

## Early and late

dilw'ati now  
bisurra quickly  
bardein later  
badri early

Haalan  
lissa badri  
mit'akhkhar

immediately  
there's plenty of time  
late

## the way it works

### Changes in pronunciation

issaaca loses its (i) sound when you say iTTayyaara-s saaca kaam because of the final a in iTTayyaara.

#### gareedit and magallit

Like feminine words ending with a'gareeda and magalla become gareedit and magallit when followed by their names, or any other noun.

gareedit il'ahraam	'Al-Ahram' newspaper
magallit il'izaara	'Al-Izaca' magazine
gareedit kamaal	Kamaal's newspaper
magallit ishshahrida	this month's magazine

The same applies to ziyaara which becomes ziyaarit when followed by il'aSHaab.

### laazim amshi/akoon = must go/be

These verbs change form according to the subject.

#### pronoun

(I) 'ana  
(you) 'inta (m.)  
(you) 'inti (f.)  
(he) huwwa  
(she) hiyya  
(we) 'IHna  
(you) 'intu (pl.)  
(they) humma

#### must go

laazim amshi  
laazim timshi  
laazim timshi  
laazim yimshi  
laazim timshi  
laazim nimshi  
laazim timshu  
laazim yimshu

#### must be

laazim akoon  
laazim tikoon  
laazim tikooni  
laazim yikoon  
laazim tikoon  
laazim nikoon  
laazim tikoonu  
laazim yikoonu



## things to do

### 7.2 Can you reply in Arabic to the speaker?

- |          |                                        |
|----------|----------------------------------------|
| Speaker: | 'izzayyak?                             |
| 1 you:   | very well, thank you.                  |
| Speaker: | 'abilt meen inniharda?                 |
| 2 you:   | I met a writer from Lebanon.           |
| Speaker: | hatrooH ilmaTaar 'imta?                |
| 3 you:   | I must be at the airport at 7 o'clock. |
| Speaker: | 'ana mumkin aroolt macaak.             |
| 4 you:   | Thank you. When can we go?             |
| Speaker: | caayiz garaayid aw magallaat?          |
| 5 you:   | yes, 'AL-Ahram' please.                |

## bissalaama/Have a safe journey

Kamaal and Nadya are saying goodbye to Bill and Catherine at the airport.



- |            |                                               |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Kamaal:    | tishrabu 'ahwa walla shaay?                   |
| Catherine: | 'ana ashrah 'ahwa maZbooT.                    |
| Bill:      | wana kamaan 'ahwa maZbooT.                    |
| Nadya:     | 'ismac ya Kamaal biynaadu cala-r rukkaab      |
| Kamaal:    | doul biynaadu cala rukkaab rouma.             |
| Nadya:     | 'aywa SaHeeH. laazim tiktibulna min ingiltira |
| Catherine: | Tabran, wintu laazim teegu ingiltira          |
| Kamaal:    | 'uraayib insha'allah                          |
| Bill:      | dilwa'ti biynaadu caleina                     |
| Nadya:     | 'aywa SaHeeH. itfaDDalu intu. bissalaama      |
| Catherine: | salaam ya nadya, mutshakkireen giddan         |
| Bill:      | salaamu caleikum. nishufku f-ingiltira        |
| Kamaal:    | macassalaama, macassalaama.                   |

## Words and phrases from the dialogue

'amac ya Kamaal  
 biynaadu cala-r rukkab  
 doul biynaadu cala  
 rukkaab rouma  
 'aywa SaHeeH  
 laazim tiktibulna  
 wintu laazim teegu ingiltira  
 'urayyib insha'allah  
 biynaadu caleina  
 mutshakkireen gidan

listen Kamaal  
 they are calling the passengers  
 they are calling  
 Rome passengers  
 yes, that's true  
 you must write to us  
 and you must come to England.  
 soon, God willing  
 they are calling us  
 many thanks

## the way it works

'urayyib means 'near', in time and place.

'insh'allah means 'God willing'. This expression is used by most Arabs when talking about anything happening in the future.

doul originally means **these**, but it is also used in some cases to mean **they**, as in the sentence in the dialogue, **doul biynaadu cala rukkaab rouma**.

mutshakkireen is the plural of **mutshakkir** (m.) and **mutshakkira** (f.) which mean 'thank you'.

## things to do

7.3 You are saying goodbye to your friends at the airport. Say in Arabic:

- 1 Who are these people?
- 2 They are passengers for Paris.
- 3 Listen (m. + f. pl.).
- 4 They are calling us.
- 5 What's the time now?
- 6 Robert, you must write to me.
- 7 And you must write to me, my friend.
- 8 Have a safe journey, Nadya.
- 9 See you (Salem) in London.
- 10 Soon, God willing.



# KEY TO EXERCISES

- 1.1 1 'ahlan/ahlan wa sahan  
2 furSa saceeda 3 'ana Sally 4 da-  
zineeli Tom 5 'ana 'aHmad 6 di zughi  
nadya 7 'irriHla kannit kwayyisa?  
8 'aywa irriHla kaanit kwayyisa  
gidan. 9 fein ilkarabiyya?/ilkarabiyya  
fein? 10 ilkarabiyya fil maw'af.
- 1.2 1 'anna candi Hagz hina 2 ismi  
Bill Taylor. 3 caayiz 'ouDa-b dushsh,  
min faDlik. 4 bikaam illeila?  
5 'ilmaT'am fein, min faDlik?
- 1.3 1 canda'k 'ouDa faDya? 2 la',  
'ana cayza 'ouDa-b Hammaam.  
3 'arbae layaali, min faDlak.  
4 mumkin ilmuftaah, min faDlak?  
5 il'ouDa fein, min faDlak?
- 2.1 1 canda'k eih? (feeh eih?)  
2 canda'k (feeh) mirabbit eih?  
3 takhdi shaay? (tishrabi...?)  
4 takhdi caSeer? 5 taakul eih?  
6 tishrab eih? 7 'aakhud fool wi  
gibna wi-mirabbit balaH. 8 y'aakhud  
'ahwa-b laban.
- 2.2 1 talaata (sandwitsh) falaafil.  
2 itnein (sandwitsh) gibna. 3 'arbae  
caSeer burtu'aan. 4 waaHid  
(sandwitsh) fool. 5 sitta bibsi.  
6 khamisa caSeer lamoon.
- 2.3 1 mumkin 'aghayyar istirleeni  
hina? 2 ilgineih il'istirleeni-b kaam?  
3 mumkin 'aghayyar shikaat  
siyal fiyya? 4 la', dularaat 5 myya  
itnein wi talateen dulaar.
- 2.4 1 feeh kaam 'ouDa fil huteil? 2 It  
has sixty-five rooms. 3 bikaam il'ouDa-l  
shakhS waaHid? 4 It is forty-five  
pounds per night. 5 feeh bank fil  
huteil? 6 Yes, there is. 7 mumkin  
'aghayyar cumla hina? 8 What do you  
want to change? 9 caayiz aghayyar  
dularaat. 10 You can, of course.
- 2.5 1 'ilfiTaar issaaca kaam?  
2 issaaca sabaa-w nuSS. 3 il'akHbaar  
issaaca kaam? 4 issaaca khamisa  
5 mumkin ateashsha-s saaca kaam?  
6 min issaaca sabaa lissaaca tamanya-  
w nuSS. 7 issaaca kaam dilwa'ti?  
8 issaaca sitta. 9 issaaca dilwa'ti  
tamanya-lla ruba? 10 la', issaaca  
dilwa'ti tamanya-w ruba.
- 3.1 1 fein 'a'rab agzakhaana?  
2 'arrooH maktab ilbareed izzaay?  
3 fein 'ism ilbulees (ishshurTa)?  
4 feeh bi'aala 'urayyiba min hina?  
5 'arooH maHITit il'aTr izzaay?
- 3.2 1 'imshi-f shaarie ibraheem  
liHadd midaan ramsees, wi bardein  
Hawwid yimeen fi shaarie ramsees  
wimshi-l Hadd shaarie issalaam, ilbank  
cala-n naSya. 2 'imshi-f shaarie  
ramsees liHadd shaarie shubra,  
wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-l  
Hadd shaarie luxor, maktab ilbareed  
'awwil mabna cala-l yimeen. 3 imshi-f  
shaarie luxor liHadd shaarie ibraheem,  
wibardein Hawwid yimeen wimshi-f  
shaarie ibraheem liHadd midaan  
ramsees. 'ism ilbulees hinaak fil midaan.  
4 'idkhul fi shaarie ibraheem fittigaali  
shaarie luxor, wibardein Hawwid  
yimeen fi shaarie luxor. taalit dukkaan  
cala-l yimeen huwwa-l maktaba.  
5 'imshi-f shaarie luxor fittigaah  
shaarie ibraheem, wibardein Hawwid  
shimaa' fi shaarie ibraheem wimshi-l  
Hadd ilmidaan. ilmatHaf 'awwil mabna  
cala-l yimeen.
- 3.3 1 'arooH issook izzaay?  
2 mumkin naakhud taksi min hina?  
3 'utubees nimra kaam biyrooH maSr  
iggideeda? 4 nighayyar fein? 5 fein  
figgeeza?
- 3.4 cayza arooH huteil il'andalus.  
2 laazim takhdi taksi. 3 Clare  
mumkin taakhud 'utubees. 4 feeh  
'utubees calaTool? 5 la' laazim  
tighayyan-f baab ilHadeed. 6 fein  
maw'af il'utubees? 7 'uddaam ilbank  
8 ittazkara-b kaam? 9 ittazkara-b  
eishreen 'irsh. 10 kwayyis gidan.
- 3.5 1 caayiz arooH il'azhar.  
2 il'azhar gaamie 'adeem. 3 khaan  
ilkhaleeli sou' kibeer. 4 mumkin  
'ashoof 'eih fil matHaf? 5 nirooH khaan  
ilkhaleeli izzaay? 6 caayiz ashooof  
gaamie gideed. 7 iddukkaan da-  
Sghayyar gidan.
- 4.1 1 keelu-l manga-b kaam?  
(bikaam keelu-l manga?) 2 keelu-l  
farawla-b kaam? (bikaam keelu-l  
farawla?) 3 'ijakitta alkhaDra-b kaam?



# KEY TO EXERCISES

(bikaam...?) 4 il'ameeS ilbeij bikaam...? (bikaam...?) 5 ittimsaal da-b kaam? (bikaam...?)

4.2 1 la' di ghalya kida. 2 Tayyib iddeem sitt kroot. 3 'aakhud ilgamal il 'aHmar. 4 'aakhud talat galaleeb.

5 'aadi khamisa gneih wi haat ilbaa'i.

4.3 1 caayiz/cayza abeat ilkuroot di birmingham. 2 mumkin abeat ilgawaab da musaggal, min faDlak? 3 mumkin abeat iT'Turood di barees, min faDlak? 4 caayiz/cayza Taabie likart da min faDlak. 5 caayiz/cayza abeat ilgawabaat di bil bareed ilgawwi. caayiz/cayza abeat ilgawabaat di biTTayyaara. 6 fein waSl ittasgeef? 7 bikaam iT'Taabie libri'Tanya bareed gawwi? bikaam iT'Taabie libri'Tanya biTTayyaara? 8 mumkin astaamil ithlifoun? 9 mumkin akalim iskandinyya? 10 caayiz/cayza akalim manshustar, min faDlak.

5.1 1 'aTr lukSur issaaca kaam? 2 iHna-msafreen youm iggumca-S SubH. 3 caayiz aHgiz 'arbae amaakin, min faDlak. 4 daraga 'oola mukayyafa. 5 iHna rayHeen bi'aTr-iw rageen biTTayyaara. 6 mumkin aHgiz diwaan bisnrem? 7 bikaam ittazkara? 8 feeh carabiyyit 'aki? 9 it'aTr iy'oom issaaca kaam? 10 wi yiwSal issaaca kaam?

5.2 1 'ana cayza aHgiz makaan hijda. 2 'ana-msafra youm iggumca baed iDDuhr. 3 bikaam ittazkara raayil gayy? 4 daraga siyaHiyya. 5 iT'Tayyaara-t'oom issaaca kaam? 6 iT'Tayyaara tiwSal jidda-s saaca kaam?

5.3 1 mumkin aHgiz maleab iskwaash? 2 'add'eih? 3 saaca (waHda). 4 caayiz maDaarib? 5 la' candina maDaarib. 6 khamisa-gneih min faDlak. 7 mumkin nileab imta? 8 'issaaca arbaca-w nuSS. 9 feeh dushsh hina? 10 'aywa, feeh talaata. 11 humma fein? 12 fi'aakhir ilnamarr da, cala-sh shimaal.

5.4 1 feeh 'eih? 2 wi feeh 'eih kamaan? 3 sahril ilhuteil feeha 'eih? 4 wi sahril innaadi feeha 'eih? 5 Tayyib, nirooH innadi illilaadi.

6.1 1 Tom sinaanu-b tiwgaau. 2 Laura candaha bard. 3 Josephine candaha iltihaab fi zurha. 4 Helen einha-b tiwgaaha. 5 Henry candu HumooDa.

6.2 1 Have you got a cold? la' macandeesh. 2 Have you got a temperature? 'aywa (candi) 3 Are you allergic to penicillin? la' macandeesh. 4 Since when? min inniharda-S SubH. 5 Have you got a headache? (Is there a headache?) la' mafeesh.

6.3 1 feeh Haaga liSSudaac, min faDlak? 2 mumkin aSrif irrushitta di? 3 caayiz maegoon Hilaa'a-w maegoon 'asnaan. 4 caayiz uTn Tibbi-w defoul wi 'ilastublast. 5 caayiz Haaga lil is-haal wi muTahhir. 6 'aakhud iddawa da kaam marra? 7 'aakhud 'add 'eih? 8 furshit 'asnaan min faDlak. 9 kulunya-w budra min faDlak. 10 furshit Hilaa'a-w amwaas min faDlak.

\* (Words can be changed to fit masculine or female speaker or pharmacist. e.g. caayiz - cayza, min faDlak - min faDlik.)

6.4 1 'ana Haagiz (Hagza) tarabeiza litnein. 2 bism (give your name). 3 mumkin ilminy, min faDlak? 4 mumkin nishrab Haaga? 5 caayiz (cayza) tarabeiza labaca. 6 candak khuDaar 'eih? 7 candak 'eih saa'ie? 8 feeh (candak) 'ahwa turki? 9 feeh (candak) ruzz aw makarouna? 10 feeh (candak) banya?

6.5 1 waaHid shurbit eats wi talaata shurbit Tamaa'ilim. 2 itnein bibsi witnein caSeer lamoon. 3 talaata kabaab wiwaaHid kufta. 4 itnein 'ahwa maZboot. 5 'arbaca shaay binicnaac.



# KEY TO EXERCISES

7.1 1 HaDritak bitishtaghal éih?  
2 bitikkallimi ingleezi? 3 'ana  
mudarris (mudarrisa). 4 'ana waSali  
(geit) jidda min 'usbooe. 5 'ana-msaafir  
bukra-S SubH. 6 bitiktibi ean 'eih?  
7 'ana baktib ean il'izaaga-f maSr.  
8 'ana min ingiltura. 9 HaDritik min  
ein? 10 zougi-b yishtaghal fissifaara-l  
briTaniyya.

7.2 1 'ana kwayyis, shukran. 2 'abilt  
kaatib min libnaan. 3 laazim akoon

filmaTaar issaaca sabaa. 4 shukran  
mumkin nimshi 'imta? 5 'aywa, 'il  
'ahram min faDlak.

7.3 1 doul meen (meen doul)?  
2 doul rukkaab Parees. 3 'ismaru ya  
gamaaca. 4 bynaadu caleina.  
5 issaaca kaam dilwa'ti? 6 laazim  
tiktibli yaRobert. 7 winta laazim tiktibli  
yaraagil. 8 bissalaama ya nadya.  
9 'ashoofak fi landan. 10 'urayyib,  
inshaa'allah.

# VOCABULARY

## ENGLISH-ARABIC TOPIC VOCABULARIES

### Numbers

#### Cardinal numbers 1-10

##### Numbers for time, money and orders

1	waaHid (m.)
1	waHda (f.)
2	'itnein
3	talaata
4	'arbac
5	khamas
6	sitta
7	sabra
8	tamanya
9	tisra
10	cashara

##### Numbers for other items

1	waaHid (m.)
1	waHda (f.)
2	'itnein
3	talat
4	'arbac
5	khamas
6	sitt
7	sabar
8	taman
9	tisar
10	cashar

#### Cardinal numbers 11-30 (for all purposes)

11	HiDaashar	18	tamanTaashar	25	khamas-w cishreen
12	'itnaashar	19	tisarTaashar	26	sitta-w cishreen
13	talaTTaashar	20	cishreen	27	sabra-w cishreen
14	'arbacTaashar	21	waaHid wi cishreen	28	tamanya-w cishreen
15	khamasTaashar	22	'itnein wi cishreen	29	tisra-w cishreen
16	siTTaashar	23	talaata-w cishreen	30	talateen
17	sabarTaashar	24	'arbac-w cishreen		

#### Cardinal numbers 40-1000

40	'arbiceen	100	miyya (meet)	700	subrumiyya
50	khamseen	200	mitein	800	tumnumiyya
60	sitteen	300	tultumiyya	900	tuseumiyya
70	sabreen	400	rubrumiyya	1000	'alf
80	tamaneen	500	khumsumiyya		
90	tiseen	600	suttumiyya		

#### Ordinal numbers 1st-10th

##### Indefinite (m. & f.)

1st	'awwil
2nd	taani
3rd	taalit
4th	raabic
5th	khaamis
6th	saadis
7th	saabic
8th	taamin
9th	taasic
10th	caashir

##### Definite (the ...)

(m.)	(f.)
'il'awwal	'il'oola
'ittaani	'ittanya
'ittaalit	'ittalta
'irraabic	'irrabca
'ilkhaamis	'ilkhamas
'issaadis	'issadsa
'issaabic	'issabca
'ittaamin	'ittamna
'ittaassic	'ittasca
'ilcaashir	'ilcashra



# VOCABULARY

## Time

second	sanya	week	'usboor
minute	di'ee'a	month	shahr
hour	saara	year	sana
day	yourn		
today	'inniharda/'ilyourn	tomorrow	bukra/baakir
yesterday	'imbariH/'ams	every day	kull youm
two days ago	min yumein	in two days time	bard yumein
two weeks ago	min 'usburein	in two weeks time	bard 'sbucein
last week	il'usboor ilmaaDi	next week	il'usboor ilgaay
in the morning	'iSSubH	at noon	'iDDuhr
in the afternoon	bard iDDuhr	in the evening	fil masaa'
		at night	bil leil

## Months of the year/shuhoor issana

January	yanaayir	July	yulya
February	fibraayir	August	aghusTus
March	maaris	September	sibtambir
April	'abreel	October	'uktoubar
May	maayu	November	noufambir
June	yunya	December	deesambir

## Clothes

Arab loose costume	galabiyya	kaftan	'ufTaan
blouse	bilouza	overcoat	balTu
dress	fustaan	shirt	'ameeS
for boys	lil'awlaad	slippers	shibshib
for girls	banaati	socks	sharaab
for men	rigaali	suit (for men)	badla
for women	Hareemi	suit (for women)	taiyeir
handbag	shanTiT yadd	shoes	gazma
jackel	jakitta	trousers	banTaloun

## Sizes

small size	ma'aas Sughayyar
medium size	ma'aas mutawassiT
large size	ma'aas kibeer
one size	ma'aas waaHid

## Colours

	(m.)	(f.)		(m.)	(f.)
beige	beij	beij	green	'akhDar	khaDra
black	'iswid	souda	red	'aHmar	Hamra
blue	'azra'	zar'a	white	'abyaD	beiDa
brown	bunni	bunni	yellow	'asfar	Safra

# VOCABULARY

## Space

near  
right  
in front of

'urayyib/'areeb  
yimeen  
'uddaam/amaam

far  
left  
behind

bireed  
shumaal  
wara/khalf

## Food

### Fruit

apples  
apricots  
bananas  
dates  
figs  
grapes  
mangoes

tuffaaH  
mishmish  
mouz  
balaH/tamr  
teen  
cinab  
manga

melons  
oranges  
peaches  
pears  
plums  
strawberries  
water melons

shammaam  
burtu'aan  
khoukh  
kummitra  
bar'oo'  
farawla  
baTTeeekh

### Vegetables

aubergine  
cabbage  
carrots  
courgettes  
cucumber  
garlic  
gherkins

bidingaan  
kurunb  
gazar  
kousa  
'atta  
toun  
khiyaar

green beans  
lettuce  
okra  
onions  
peas  
potatoes  
tomatoes

faSulya  
khaSS  
banya  
baSal  
bisilla  
baTaaTis  
TamaaTim

## Drinks

coffee  
coffee with milk  
Turkish coffee (without sugar)  
(with little sugar)  
(with lots of sugar)

tea with milk

black tea

cold drink

juice

.. banana  
.. mango  
.. orange  
.. strawberry

mineral water

beer

wine

'ahwa  
'ahwa-b laban  
'ahwa saada  
'ahwa maZboot  
'ahwa zyaada (ziyaada)  
shaay bilaban  
shaay saada  
Haaga sa'ra  
caSeer

.. mouz  
.. manga  
.. burtu'aan  
.. farawla

maiya ma'daniyya  
beera  
nibeet

## Miscellaneous

bread  
French bread  
local bread  
cheese  
cooked broad beans (Egyptian)

ceish/khubz  
ceish leenu  
ceish baladi  
gibna  
fool midammis



# VOCABULARY

egg/eggs  
bean burgers  
fish  
gateau  
jam  
fig jam  
kebab  
macaroni  
meat  
oriental cakes  
pancake/s  
pepper  
rice  
salad  
salt  
sandwich  
soup  
lentil soup  
sugar  
Turkish delight

beiDa/beiD  
falaafil  
samak  
gatou  
mirabba  
mirabbit teen  
kabaab  
makarouna  
laHm/laHma  
Halawiyaat shar'iya  
fiTeera/fiTeer  
filfil  
ruzz  
SalaTa  
malH/milH  
sandawitsh  
shurba  
shurbit eats  
sukkar  
malban

## *Cooking methods*

boiled	masloo'	grilled	mashwi
fried	ma'li/miHammar	roasted	ruSTu

## *Meals*

breakfast	'ilfiTaar	supper	'ilcasha
lunch	'ilghada		

## *At the chemist's*

the pharmacy  
the chemist  
after-shave  
aspirin  
brush  
hair brush  
shaving brush  
toothbrush  
condoms  
cotton wool  
Dettol  
disinfectant/antiseptic  
laxative  
medicine for ...  
pain killer  
razor blades  
sanitary towels (women's)  
shaving cream  
soap (for the bath)

'iS-Saidaliya/'il'agzakhaana  
'iS-Saidali (m.)/'iS-Saidaliya (f.)  
kulunya-l baad il Hilaa'a  
'aspireen  
fursha  
furshit shaar  
furshit Hilaa'a  
furshit sinaan ('asnaan)  
kababeet  
'uTn Tibbi  
ditoul  
muTahhir  
mulayyin (dawa mulayyin)  
dawa li ...  
musakkin (dawa musakkin)  
'amwaas Hilaa'a  
fiwaT (HifaDaat) nisa'iya  
mangoon (kreim) Hilaa'a  
Saaboon Hammaam

# VOCABULARY

injection  
injections  
injections  
injections

Hu'na  
Hu'an  
'urS (s.)/'a'raaS (pl.)  
maragoon sinaan ('asnaan)

## Ailments

cold  
constipation  
cough  
diarrhoea  
headache

bard  
imsaak  
kuHHa  
is-haal  
Sudaac

heartburn  
sore ...  
stomach-ache  
temperature  
vomiting

HumooDa  
iltihaab fi ...  
maghaS  
Haraara  
qe'i

## Parts of the body

arm  
chest  
ear  
eye  
finger  
fingers  
foot  
hand  
head

diraac  
sidr/Sadr  
widn  
cein  
Subaac  
Sawaabic  
'adam/rigl  
'eed/yad  
raaS

leg  
mouth  
nose  
shoulder  
stomach  
teeth  
tongue  
toe  
tooth

rigl  
bu/famm  
manakheer  
kitf  
baTn  
sinaan/'asnaan  
lisaan  
Subaac rigl  
sinna

## Leisure

antiquities  
booking  
café  
church  
cinema  
dancing  
evening entertainment  
mosque  
museum  
music

'asaar  
Hagz  
'ahwa  
kineesa  
sinama  
ra'S  
sahra  
gaamic  
mathaf  
museeqa

night club  
play (n.)  
programme  
pyramid  
The Pyramids  
son et lumière  
songs  
temple  
theatre  
ticket

kazinu/naadi layli  
masraHiya  
birnaamig  
haram  
'il'ahraam  
'ISSouT wiDDou'  
'aghaani  
macbad  
masraH  
tazkara

## Sport

ball  
... ball  
bat  
club  
court  
squash  
sunbathing  
swimming  
swimming pool  
table

koura  
kourit ...  
maDrab  
naadi  
malcab  
iskwash  
Hammam shams  
sibaaHa/coum  
Hammam sibaaHa  
tarabeiza

entrance fee  
game  
hire  
match  
racket  
table tennis  
table tennis bat  
tennis  
tennis ball  
tennis racket

rasm-idkhool  
lieba  
ta'geer  
mubaraa  
maDrab  
bing bung  
maDrab bing bung  
tinis  
kourit tinis  
maDrab tinis



# VOCABULARY

## Occupations

	(m.)	(f.)
accountant	muHaasib	muHaasiba
author	mu'allif/kaatib	mu'allifa/kaatiba
businessman	ragul 'acmaal	
businesswoman		sayyidaat 'acmaal
diplomat	diblumaasi	diblumasiyya
doctor	doktour/Tabeeb	doktoura/Tabeeba
engineer	muhandis	muhandisa
journalist	SaHafi	SaHafiyya
lawyer	muHaarni	muHamiya
manager	mudeer	mudeera
nurse	mumarrid	mumarrida
police officer	DaabiT bulees	
secretary	sikirteir	sikirteira
teacher	mudarris	mudarrisa
writer	kaatib/mu'allif	kaatiba/mu'allifa

## Useful words and phrases

### Essential expressions

#### Greetings

Good morning

SabaaH ilkheir

Good afternoon/evening

SabaaH innoor

masaa' ilkheir

Goodnight

masaa' innoor

Hello

tiSbaH calakheir

Pleased to meet you

ahlan/marHaba

furSa sareeda

Where is ... ?

fein ... ?

the telephone?

ittilifoun?

the toilet?

ilHammam? (ittiwalitt)

the bathroom?

ilHammam?

the post office?

maktab ilbareed?

the police station?

'ism ilbulees?

would like/would like to/need

caayiz (m.) cayza (f.) cayeen (pl.)

I would like to go to the club

caayiz arooH innaadi (m.)

cayza arooH innaadi (f.)

we would like to go to the club

cayzeen nirooH innadi

can and cannot

mumkin and mish mumkin

can I see the manager?

mumkin ashoo' ilmudeer?

yes, you can

'aywa mumkin

no, you cannot

la' mish mumkin

must, have to

laazim

and do not have to

mish laazim

I must leave tomorrow.

laazim amshi bukra

# VOCABULARY

you have to book a seat.  
 you don't have to change money.

laazim tiHgiz makaan  
 mish laazim tighayyar fuloos/eumla

## *In the airport*

arrival  
 departure  
 entry visa  
 exit visa  
 flight no.  
 gate  
 lounge/hall (departure lounge)  
 passenger  
 passengers  
 passport  
 passports

wuSool  
 safar  
 ta'sheerit dukhool  
 ta'sheerit khuroog  
 riHla raqam  
 bawwaaba  
 saala (saalit ... issafar)  
 raakib (m.) rakba (f.)  
 rukkaab  
 basbour/gawaaz  
 basburtaat/gawazaat



# VOCABULARY

## ARABIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

'a'rab nearest  
'aadi here is (are)  
aakhud I (I'll) take  
aakul I (I'll) eat  
'aasif I am sorry  
abcat I send  
'abl before  
'abilt I met  
'abyaD white  
'adam foot  
'add 'eih how much (many)?  
'adeem old/ancient  
'agaaza holiday  
aghayyar I (I'll) change  
'agzakhaana pharmacy  
'ahlan Hello!  
'ahlan wa sahlan Hello!  
'ahwa café, coffee  
aHDar I (I'll) attend  
'aHmar red  
'aHsan better  
akallim speak to  
akkallim fi use (the phone)  
'akbar bigger  
'akhDar green  
'aki food  
aktib I (I'll) write  
alrab I (I'll) play  
'alf one thousand  
'alou Hello! (on phone)  
amDi I (I'll) sign  
'amreeki/ya American (m./f.)  
amshi I (I'll) walk  
'ana I (1st person)  
'araSni (m.) bit/stung me (wasp)  
'araSitni (f.) bit/stung me (bee)  
arbar/arba'a four  
arbar-Taashar fourteen  
arbireen forty  
'arkhaS cheaper  
arooH I (I'll) go  
'aSanseir lift  
'aSfar yellow  
aSrif cash  
asaafir I (I'll) travel  
'asbaani Spanish  
asmae I (I'll) hear  
astarmil I (I'll) use  
ashoof I (I'll) see  
ashrab I (I'll) drink

ashtiri I (I'll) buy  
atfarrag I (I'll) watch  
'aTr train  
'awwal/'awwil (adj.) first  
'awwalan (adv.) first  
'aywa yes  
'ayy any  
'ayyi khidma at your service  
'azra' blue

caayiz/cayza I want (m./f.)  
ragabni I liked  
cala on  
cala Tool straight on  
cammaan Amman  
can about  
cand near (adv.)  
candi I have  
candina we have  
carab Arabs  
carabiyya car  
caSeer juice  
cashara ten  
cein eye  
cilba can/box  
cishreen twenty  
cumaan Oman

baed after  
baed iDDuhr in the afternoon  
balad country/town  
baladi local  
bank bank  
bansyoun boarding house  
banTaloun trousers  
bard cold  
bareed post/mail  
basbour passport  
baseeTa not serious  
bass only/enough  
bastilya pastilles  
baSal onions  
baTaaTis potatoes  
baTn stomach  
beera beer  
beiDa egg (white, f.)  
beij beige  
beit house  
beit shabaab youth hostel

# VOCABULARY

biyath by/at  
 balaagaan aubergine  
 bi'eed/a far away (m./f.)  
 balaam for how much?  
 balleil at night  
 balaaza blouse  
 bint girl  
 bailla peas  
 balaalama goodbye  
 balaara quickly  
 bu' mouth  
 budra powder  
 bakra tomorrow  
 banni brown  
 burtu'aan oranges

da this (m.)  
 daakhil inside  
 dabboor wasp  
 daraga class (transport)  
 dawa medicine  
 di this (f.)  
 diblumaasi/ya diplomat (m./f.)  
 di'ee'a minute (1/60 hour)  
 dinaar dinar (currency)  
 diraar arm (body)  
 dirham currency  
 ditoul Dettol  
 diwaan compartment (train)  
 doul these/those  
 dour floor  
 dukkaan shop  
 duktour doctor  
 dulaar dollar  
 dushsh shower

'eed hand (body)  
 'eih? what?

faaDi vacant/free  
 falaafil bean burgers  
 farawla strawbernes  
 faSulya green beans  
 fatoora bill  
 feeh...? is/are there?  
 fein...? where is?  
 fi in  
 film film  
 fiTaar (il-) breakfast  
 fool midammis cooked broad beans  
 fuloos money  
 funduq hotel  
 furSa sareeda pleased to meet you!

fursha brush  
 furshit ... .. brush

gaamic mosque  
 galabiyya loose Arab costume  
 garmal camel  
 garb beside  
 gatou gateau  
 gawaab letter  
 gawaafa guava  
 gaww weather  
 gazar carrots  
 gazma shoes (pair)  
 geit I arrived  
 gibna cheese  
 giddan very

ghaali/ghalya expensive (m./f.)  
 ghada (il-) lunch

haat give me  
 haram pyramid  
 hina here  
 hinaak there  
 hiyya she  
 humma they  
 huteil hotel  
 huwwa he

HaaDir yes/certainly  
 Haaga thing  
 Haaga tanya anything else?  
 Haalan in a minute!  
 Haamil pregnant  
 Hafla party  
 Hagz reservation  
 Hammam bathroom  
 Hammam sibaaha swimming pool  
 Hamra red (f.)  
 Haraara temperature  
 Hasasiya allergy  
 Hawwid turn (verb)  
 HifaDaat nisa'iyya sanitary towels  
 Hilaa'a shaving  
 Hilw/Hilwa sweet, beautiful  
 ilHilw dessert  
 Hisaab arithmetic  
 ilHisaab the bill

iddeeni give me  
 iddinya bard it is cold  
 iDDuhr at noon  
 iHna we



# VOCABULARY

il the  
 ilcafw it's a pleasure  
 iltihaab inflammation  
 imbaarih yesterday  
 imDi sign  
 imshi walk/go  
 imta when  
 inniharda today  
 inshaa'allah hopefully  
 inta you (m.)  
 inti you (f.)  
 intu you (pl.)  
 'irsh piastre  
 'iscaaf ambulance  
 'is-haal diarrhoea  
 'ism name  
 'ism ilbulees police station  
 'ismae listen!  
 issaaca ... it's ... o'clock  
 istiqbaal reception  
 istirleeni sterling  
 'iswid black  
 iSSubH in the morning  
 itfaDDal please/after you  
 itnaashar twelve  
 itnein two  
 'izzaay? how?  
 'izzaayyak? how are you? (m.)  
 'izzayyik? how are you? (f.)  
 'izaaza bottle  
 'izaazil ... a bottle of ...

jakitta jacket

kaam how many?  
 kaatib writer  
 kababeel condoms  
 kabeena cabin/booth  
 kamaan also/too  
 kart card  
 kart bustaal post card  
 kasart I broke  
 kibeer large/big  
 kida like that  
 kifaaya enough  
 keelu kilo  
 kineesa church  
 kitaab book  
 kiteer much/a lot  
 kitf shoulder  
 koura ball  
 kourit tinis tennis ball

kreim ... .. cream  
 kuhHa cough  
 kul eat  
 kull ... every/each  
 kulunya eau de cologne  
 kummitra pears  
 kurroot cards  
 kwayyis/a good (m.f.)

khaarig outside  
 khalaas it's over!  
 khamas five (things)  
 khamas Taashar fifteen  
 khamsa five  
 khamseen fifty  
 khareeTa map  
 khazeena cash desk  
 kheir good  
 khoukh peaches  
 khubz bread  
 khud take  
 khuDaar vegetables  
 khuroog exit

la' no!  
 laazim must/have to  
 lamoon lemon/lime  
 laweil I twisted  
 leila night  
 li to/for  
 licba game/toy  
 lissa not yet

ma'aas size  
 maca with  
 macassalaama goodbye  
 macbad temple  
 macia'a spoon  
 margoona ... .. paste  
 mabna building  
 maDrab racket/bat  
 mafeesh there isn't  
 maggaanan free (gratis)  
 maHaTTa station  
 makaan (amaakin) seat  
 maktaba (maktabaat) library/stationers  
 malH salt  
 malcab (malaacib) court (sport)  
 mamarr (mamarrat) corridor  
 manakheer nose  
 manzar (manaazir) view  
 marra (marraat) one time  
 masaa' evening

# VOCABULARY

maana ilkheir good evening!

maathwi grilled

maanaH theatre

maaraHiya play (n.)

maanaa factory

maadri Egypt/Cairo

maadri iggideeda Heliopolis

maadri il'adeema Old Cairo

maadri museum

maadri airport

maaw'af ... stop

maayya water

maZboot just right

maet ... one hundred ...

maidaan square, place

maim from

maim faDlak please! (m.)

maim faDlik please! (f.)

mainyu menu

mairabba jam (food)

mairabbit ... jam

maish ... not ...

maish mumkin you can't

maitein two hundred

maitra metro

maiyya one hundred

maos (amwaas) razor blade

maudarris/a teacher

maudeer/a manager

mauftaaH key

mauhandis/a engineer

maukalma phone call

maulayyin laxative

mausaggal recorded

mausakkin pain killer

mauseeqa music

mutashakkir/a thank you

mutaahir antiseptic

naadi club

naadi layli nightclub

nihaar day

nimra number (No.)

nibeet wine

nuSS half

'oola first (f.)

'ouDa room

ra'S dancing

raabie fourth

raagil (riggaala) man

raaHa rest

raaHa kamla complete rest

raakib (rukkaab) passenger

raas head (body)

raayiH one way/going

raayiH gayy return

rabw asthma

ragul acmaal businessman

ramaDaan fasting month

raSeef platform

rigl leg/foot

rihla trip/flight

rikhees cheap

riyaaDa sport

rube a quarter

rushitta prescription

ruzz rice

sa'ra cold

saabie seventh

saara hour/clock

sareed/a happy/pleased

sabca, sabar seven

sabarTaashar seventeen

sabreen seventy

sahra evening entertainment

salaam peace/bye!

samak fish

sana year

sandawitsh sandwich

sandoo' box

sandoo' bareed post box

sanya second (1/60 minute)

sayyid Mr

sayyida Mrs/lady

sidr chest

sifaara embassy

sinama cinema

sinna (sinaan) teeth

sireer bed

sitt woman/lady

sitt/sitta six

sitteen sixty

siTTaashar sixteen

sook, soo' market

suttumiyya six hundred

SabaaH morning

SabaaH ilkheir good morning

Saboon soap

SaHafi/yya journalist (m./f.)

Saniyya tray

Sarraaf cashier

Subaac finger



# VOCABULARY

Subaa: rigl toe  
Sudaa: headache  
Sughayyar small

shaarie street  
shaay tea  
shacbi folk/popular  
shakhS (ashkhaaS) person  
shanTa (shunaT) bag/suitcase  
sharika (sharikaat) firm/company  
sheek (shikaat) cheque  
sheek siyaaHi traveller's cheque  
shibbaak window  
shibbaak ittazaakir ticket office  
shimaal left (side)  
shiwayya a little/some  
shukran thanks!  
shurb drinking  
shurba soup  
shurTa police

ta'reeban almost, about  
taalit third  
taamin eighth  
taani second (2nd)  
taasie ninth  
tacbaan not well/tired  
taghyeer changing  
taksi taxi  
talaata, talat three  
talateen thirty  
tala'TTaashar thirteen  
taman, tamanya eight  
tarabeiza table  
tazkara (tazaakir) ticket  
teen figs  
tibda' start (f.)  
ti'oom departs/takes off  
tiHibb would you like . . . ?  
tilifizyoun television  
tilifoun telephone  
tilt one third

untihi ends (f.)  
timsaal figure, statue  
tisac Taashar nineteen  
tisra, tissac nine  
tisceen ninety  
tiSbaH cala kheir goodnight!

Taabie postage stamp  
Tabaan of course  
Tabeeb doctor  
Talab (Talabaat) order (n.)  
Tayyaara aeroplane  
Tayyib yes! O.K.

'uddaam in front of  
'urayyib/a near  
'urS (a'raaS) pill  
'usbooc week  
'uTn Tibbi cotton wool

waaHid one (m.)  
waHda one (f.)  
walad boy  
walla or  
wi and  
wibaadein and then  
wuSool arrival

ya a word used when addressing  
somebody  
ya kamaal Kamaal!  
yafandim sir/madam!  
yamadaam madam!  
yi'oom departs (m.)  
yibda' starts (m.)  
yimeen right (side)  
yintihi ends (m.)  
youm day

zimeel/a colleague (m./f.)  
ziyaara visit (n.)  
zoug/a spouse (m./f.)

# ARAB COUNTRIES

## VOCABULARY

Country	Nationality	Capital	Currency
1 Algeria	'iljazaa'ir	'iljazaa'ir	'id-deenaar
2 Bahrain	'ilbaHrein	'ilmanaama	'id-deenaar
3 Egypt	maSr	'ilqaahura	'il-gineeth
4 Iraq	'il'itraaq	baghdaad	'id-deenaar
5 Jordan	'il'urdunn	ammaan	'id-deenaar
6 Kuwait	'ilkuweit	'ilkuweit	'id-deenaar
7 Lebanon	libnaan	bayroot	'il-lira
8 Libya	leebya	'Tarablus	'id-deenaar
9 Mauritania	muntaaniya	nuwaakshuT	'il-'ookiya
10 Morocco	'ilmaghrib	'iribaafT	'id-dirham
11 Oman	cumaan	masqaT	'ir-riyaal
12 Qatar	gaTar	'iddouHa	'ir-riyaal
13 Saudi Arabia	'issaroodiya	'irnyaaD	'ir-riyaal
14 Somalia	'iSSumaal	mugadeeshyu	'ish-shilin
15 Sudan	'issudaan	'ilkhartoom	'il-geneth
16 Syria	surya	dimishq	'il-lira
17 Tunisia	toonis	toonis	'id-deenaar
18 United Arab Emirates	'il'imaaraal il'arabiya ilmuttaHida	'abu zaby	'id-dirham
19 Yemen	'ilyaman	Sancaa'	'ir-riyaal

\* i/ya, i is the ending for the masculine adjective (nationality) and iya is the ending for the feminine. e.g. jazaa'iri (m.) and jazaa'iriya (f.) maSri (m.) maSriya (f.)



# ARABIC WRITING

There are different types of written Arabic. The type introduced in this section is the most commonly used for printing books, newspapers and magazines, and for writing signposts.

Only the basic features of written Arabic are given here, since this book uses a colloquial variety of Arabic and is meant to teach spoken Arabic. Some of the examples given in this section are inevitably taken from literary (written) Arabic.

Arabic is written from left to right. It has its own alphabet of 29 letters. Whether written in long hand, typed or printed, the letters are joined up to make words. There are no capital letters in Arabic, but there are different forms of each letter according to its position in the word: initial, middle or final.

## The Arabic alphabet

A list of the letters of the Arabic alphabet is given below showing the three forms of each letter, the English transliteration, and the English equivalent where there is one.

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
Initial					
a, e, i, o, u	—				ا
ā	aa	آ	ـا	أ	ا
b	b	ب	ـب	ب	ب
t	t	ت	ـت	ت	ت
'th' in 'thin'	(th)	ث	ـث	ث	ث
g/j	g/(j)	ج	ـج	ج	ج
...	H	ح	ـح	ح	ح
...	kh	خ	ـخ	خ	خ
d	d	د	ـد	د	د
'th' in 'the'	(dh)	ذ	ـذ	ذ	ذ

# ARABIC WRITING

Equivalent	Transliteration	Position			Arabic
		Final	Middle	Initial	
r	r	ر	ر	ر	ر
z	z	ز	ز	ز	ز
c/s	s	س	س	س	س
sh	sh	ش	ش	ش	ش
s	S	ص	ص	ص	ص
d*	D	ض	ض	ض	ض
t*	T	ط	ط	ط	ط
...	Z	ظ	ظ	ظ	ظ
...	ع	ع	ع	ع	ع
...	gh	غ	غ	غ	غ
f	f	ف	ف	ف	ف
...	(q)	ق	ق	ق	ق
c/k	k	ك	ك	ك	ك
l	l	ل	ل	ل	ل
m	m	م/م	م	م	م
n	n	ن	ن	ن	ن
h	h	ه/ه	ه	ه	ه
w	w	و	و	و	و
i/y	y	ي	ي	ي	ي

An asterisk after an English letter on the list means it is equivalent when it is in some positions only.

A letter between brackets means the sound it represents is mainly used in formal speech and only rarely in colloquial Arabic.

All the letters of the Arabic alphabet represent consonants except the second letter ا which is a long vowel. The letters ي and و are also long vowels as well as consonants. The three long vowels are therefore represented by the letters ا , و , and ي

The first letter ء is either carried on one of the long vowel symbols ي , و or stands alone on the line.

## Examples

guz' جزء

fu'aad فؤاد

ra'ees رئيس

'ahlan أهلاً



# ARABIC WRITING

Vowels are either short or long. Short vowels are represented by three vowel marks which are written above or below the consonant concerned.

## Examples

su	سُ	bi	بِ	ka	كَ
zu	زُ	fi	فِ	ta	تِ
ku	كُ	ti	تِ	ba	بِ

Long vowels are represented by the same vowel marks followed by one of the three consonants ا , ي or و .

## Examples

dukhoor	دُخُولُ	leen	لَيْنُ	baab	بَابُ
khuroog	خُرُوجُ	sheek	شَيْكُ	haal	هَالُ

If a consonant is not followed by a vowel, it has the sign - above it.

## Examples

mishmish	مِشْمِشْ	bansyoun	بَنْسَيُونْ	bint	بِنْتُ
----------	----------	----------	-------------	------	--------

Sometimes the short **a** and the long **aa** are represented by the letter ا instead of the letter ي . at the end of some words.

## Examples

mustashfaa	مُسْتَشْفَى	mabna	مَبْنَى	cala	عَلَى
------------	-------------	-------	---------	------	-------

If a consonant is doubled, one letter only is written with the mark above it. This mark is called *shadda*.

## Examples

dabboor	دُبُورْ	Hawwid	حَوُّدْ	maHaTTa	مَحَطَّةْ
---------	---------	--------	---------	---------	-----------

The doubling of consonants also happens when il (meaning *the*), is used with words which start with one of the following consonants: ا ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق ك خ ل م ن ه و .

## Examples

issudaan	السُّودَانْ	inneel	النَّيْلْ	issaaca	السَّاعَةْ
----------	-------------	--------	-----------	---------	------------

The (h/هـ) sound used at the end of some words to indicate they are feminine nouns or adjectives, is always written in its final form (ة), with two dots above it. In colloquial Arabic this sound is pronounced like the short vowel (a).

## Examples

sifaara	سَفَارَةْ	waHda	وَاحِدَةْ	maHaTTa	مَحَطَّةْ
---------	-----------	-------	-----------	---------	-----------

# ARABIC WRITING

Vowel marks are not usually used in newspapers, magazines or books. Only school books for native or foreign learners of Arabic use vowel marks. By the time learners pass the beginners stage they do not need these marks except in very rare cases.

## Some useful words

The following are some of the words you will see on boards and signposts, in the airports, streets and shops. They are written in the normal joined form, and the letters they are made up of are given, as well as the English transliteration.

### Examples

maTaar	Airport	مطار	مَطَار
ilquaahira	Cairo	القاهرة	القَاهِرَة
iskundiriyya	Alexandria	الإسكندرية	الإسْكَنْدَرِيَّة
aSwaan	Aswan	أسوان	أَسْوَان
luksur	Luxor	الأقصر	الأَقْصَر
wuSool	Arrival	وصول	وُصُول
mughadra	Departure	مغادرة	مُغَادَرَة
khuroog	Exit, out	خروج	خُرُوج
dukhool	Entry, way in	دخول	دُخُول
algawazaat	Passport (control)	الجنوازات	الْجَوَازَات
algumruk	Customs	الجمرك	الْجُمْرُكُ
bank	Bank	بنك	بَنْك
'issooq ilHurra	Duty Free Shops	السوق الحرة	السُّوقُ الْحُرَّة
gineih	Pound	جنيه	جَنْيَه
'irsh	Piastre	قرش	قَرَش
dinaar	Dinar	دينار	دِينَار
dirham	Dirham	درهم	دِرْهَم
riyaal	Riyal	ريال	رِيَال
maHa'TTa	Station	محطة	مَحْطَة
sikka Hadeed	Railway	سكة حديد	سِكَّة حَدِيد
maw'af	Stop	موقف	مَوْقِف
taksi	Taxi	تاكسي / اجرة	تَاكْسِي / أَجْرَة
'utubees	Bus	اتوبيس	اَتُوبِيس
tilifoun	Telephone	تليفون	تَلِيفُون
huteil	Hotel	هوتيل	هُوتِيل
bansyoun	Boarding House	بن سايون	بَنْسَيُون



# ARABIC WRITING

beit shabaab	Youth Hostel	بيت شباب	بيت شباب
'ism ishshurTa	Police Station	قسم الشرطة	قسم الشرطة
'issifaara ...	The ... Embassy	السفارة ...	السفارة ...
ilbireeTaaniyya	British	البريطانية	البريطانية
maTeam	Restaurant	مطعم	مطعم
maktaba	Library/Stationers	مكتبة	مكتبة
mustashfa	Hospital	مستشفى	مستشفى
Saydaliyya	Pharmacy	صيدلية	صيدلية
maktab bareed	Post Office	مكتب بريد	مكتب بريد
'ahwa	Café	قهوة	قهوة
shaarie	Street	شارع	شارع
midaan	Square/Place	ميدان	ميدان
keelu	Kilo	كيلو	كيلو

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